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The Two Bells.

Long years ago, so runs the ancient story,
Two bells were sent from Spain to that far clime,
New-found, beyond the sea, that to God's glory
And in His house together they might chime.
And to this day one bell is safely swinging
Within its shelt'ring tower, where, clear and free,
It hallows each day with its mellow ringing—
The other bell, the mate, was lost at sea.
And when in gentle chimes the bell is pealing,
The people listen: for they say they hear
An echo from the distant ocean stealing:—
It is the lost one's answer, faint yet clear.

Ah, love, like those two bells we sail'd together,
And you have reached your holy work and rest,
But stormy was the way and rude the weather,
And now, lo, beneath a wave's white crest,
Over my tortured heart the waters glisten,
Across my breast the sea-weeds wave and twine.
Dead is my soul's best life, save when I listen,
And hear your spirit calling unto mine.
And hear your spirit calling unto mine.
Then the old longing wakes; I start, I shiver,
I try to break the bonds that hold me dumb;
I turn, I strive with many a throe and quiver—
I feebly answer, but I cannot come.

—*Rosie Chandler.*

Where Are Wicked Folks Buried?

"Tell me, gray-haired sexton," I said,
"Where in this field are the wicked folks laid?
I have wandered the quiet graveyard through,
And studied the epitaphs, old and new;
But on monument, obelisk, pillar or stone,
I read of no evil that men have done."

The old sexton stood by the grave new-made,
With his chin on his hand, his hand on a spade;
I knew by the gleam in his eloquent eye
That his heart was instructing his lips to reply.

"Who is to judge when the soul takes its flight?
Who is to judge 'twixt the wrong and the right?
Which of us mortals shall dare to say
That our neighbor was wicked who died to-day?

"In our journey thro' life, the farther we speed
The better we learn that humanity's need
Is charity's spirit, that prompts us to find
Rather virtue than vice in lives of our kind.

"Therefore good deeds we record on the stones;
The evil men do let it die with their bones.
I have labored as sexton this many a year,
But I never have buried a bad man here."

He Leads Us On.

He leads us on
By paths we do not know;
Upward he leads us, though our steps be slow.
Though oft we faint and falter by the way,
Tho' storm and darkness oft obscure the way,
Yet, when the clouds are gone,
We know he leads us on.

He leads us on
Thro' all the unquiet years;
Past all our dream-land hopes, our doubts and fears
He guides our steps. Thro' all the tangled maze
Of sin, and sorrow, and o'erclouded days,
We know His will is done,
And still He leads us on.

And He at last,
After the weary strife,
After the restless fever we call life—
After the dreariness, the aching pain—
The wayward struggles, which have proved in vain—
After our toils are past—
Will give us rest at last.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

The President has signed the Fitz John Porter bill.

The prima donna Nillson is to marry a Spanish Grandee.

Hanlon won the rowing race at Quebec by half a length.

A spinning mill burned at Kidderminster, Eng., with a loss of £100,000.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania have nominated Gen. Jas. A. Beaver for Governor.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture has agreed to report favorably the oleomargarine bill.

Last Friday the Senate took up the River and Harbor bill, but its consideration was postponed.

The British troops and the Burmese rebels have had a sharp fight, in which the former were worsted.

Several boycotters have been sentenced by Judge Barrett, of New York, to from one to three years' imprisonment at hard labor.

On the 30th ult. all liquor licenses expired in Atlanta, Ga., and up to the last moment the saloons were filled with drinking men.

Last Thursday an express train on the Erie Railroad was wrecked by a misplaced switch, and the engineer and fireman were seriously injured.

Frank Gaston, colored, was hanged at Salisbury, N. C., on Friday, 2nd inst., for ravishing a white woman; he confessed the crime before his execution.

The Atlantic Giant Powder Works, at Morristown, N. J., were injured on the 2nd inst. by an explosion, in which 10 persons were killed and 12 others injured.

The steamer *Lessing* which sailed from New York for Hamburg on the 1st inst. took $600,000 in gold bars; the total shipment for last week amounted to $2,581,000.

Gen. Negrete, of Mexico, is endeavoring to get up a revolution in that country; the authorities say that he is insane on the subject, and that this is one of his attacks.

John Bright and Joseph Chamberlain have been reelected to the British Parliament; up to the 1st inst., 16 Tories, 7 Unionists, 8 Liberals and 2 Parnellites had been elected.

The military guard at Lake View Cemetery, which has watched Garfield's tomb for nearly five years, was withdrawn on the 30th ult. The lid of the casket was removed, and the features of Garfield were found to be unchanged. The casket was removed to the public vault, where the guard will watch until the monument is completed.

The official statement issued on the 1st inst. shows the decrease of the public debt during June to be $9,051,938.34; cash in the Treasury, $492,917,173.34; gold certificates outstanding, $76,044,375; silver certificates outstanding, $88,116,225; certificates of deposit outstanding, $18,250,000; legal tenders outstanding, $346,728,461; fractional currency (not including the amount estimated as lost or destroyed), $6,954,087.53; decrease of the debt since June 30, 1885, $96,697,786.95.

THIEVES DIE POOR.

MEN WHO STOLE BIG FORTUNES BURIED IN POTTER'S FIELD.

Singular Ill-Luck Follows all Bank Burglars, Forgers and Thieves of Low Degree.

Detective in New York Mail and Express.

"Plin" White was the boss thief for cheek as well as for luck, as one might know, for he was a newspaper man from the start, and it was when he was druv out of the business that he caught on to the Boston suckers and showed his metal. Plin was the boss swindler, and no mistake. He was the only man I ever knew who robbed a man twice of all he had; ruined him for the first time and cleaned him out the next, all under the guise of friendship. When he stole he lumped it—there never was a mean hair in Plin's head—and went for a stake of $100,000 or $40,000 or $50,000 if funds were low. I'm blamed if I don't believe he stole a couple of millions in his time, and yet he died poor. Where did it all go to? You ask me too much. One thing I can tell you—very little of it went back to its rightful owners. Some of it was lost in the flood that swallowed up his fowl farm on that Louisiana island, where he had a fortune invested; doubtless much of it was "blown in" at faro. That's the way nine-tenths of all stolen money goes, and that's how all gamblers live. To my mind that's the principal objection to gambling. You bet your money against a thief's, put up by his backers, and the chances are not even.

I don't suppose a smarter thief ever lived than Jesse Allen, one of the Allen family New Yorkers knew so well. He stole more money than would have made any man comfortably rich before he was found dead at a railroad depot with a kit of burglar's tools beside him, stricken down by apoplexy or heart disease, just as he was going at a job. He had just got out of the Ohio penitentiary after serving out a seven years' sentence. No money was ever found after him, and for good reasons—he didn't have any.

There was a bank burglar shot dead over in Jersey City while he was blowing up a safe. John Hughes was his name, and he had gambled away more'n one fortune in New York, but for all that, enough money to bury him decently couldn't be got together.

Big John Garoty, the second-story thief, who fell through a stair-hole in a house on the Hill over in Brooklyn and was killed, with his arms full of rich silver wedding presents, was as "poor as Job's turkey." He was clever at the trade, and had ruined a score of men. When he escaped from Sing Sing once he did it so neatly that his keeper never could find out how till fate sent him back to show them and have a laugh at their expense. There's lots of other thieves that died in their boots, but these will do.

Tommy Stacks, who stole $12,000 in government bonds—good as gold—from an editor in this town, was pardoned out of the Charlestown penitentiary a couple of years ago, blind, paralyzed and without a penny or friend. I suppose he is dead now.

Dutch Heinrich, who worked with the best of them and helped to steal millions, got silly from drink and bumming and died in a madhouse in Germany. There was a fellow they used to call the "king prop man," from the handy way he had of getting away with gentlemen's "props," which is to say pins. His real name was William Roger, and his *alias* Boils. They had to scrape together a few pennies on the sly to bury him. Kerwin Carr, who was one of the three that got away with $200,000 in hard cash from the house of a Mr. Moore on Madison avenue, is buried in the Potter's Field. He died a lunatic on Blackwell's Island.

Troy Dennis, who was one of his two pals in the job, was killed while robbing a house in Thirty-fourth street, and the other, Bill Vosburgh, had fallen to the rank of a fourth-class sneak-thief when I ran across him three years ago working a Coney Island boat. Jacob Levy was one of the few who managed both ends of the business himself. He was a thief and a "fence" at the same time, and was reported to be wealthy. He had a farm out at Jerusalem, Long Island, and, I suppose, money in bank. Still when he died in a hospital in this city, a charity patient, it turned out that he had nothing. Dick Moore—we used to call him Ten-to-one Dick, on account of the chances he liked to take at faro—gambled away more than $1,000,000 of stolen money and died of slow consumption in the utmost destitution. So did Ike Weber, the counterfeiter, whose Pennsylvania confederates spent more money in a day in "bucking the tiger" than most men make in a year.

Take the ease, also, of Charley Becker, who beat the government experts at engraving. Becker came to grief in Italy forging American letters of credit and "shoving" them on the Continent, and afterward in Brooklyn, where he was forging French bank notes. As a "straight" mechanic he could have earned a competence. Preferring to be a thief, he died a pauper.

A Chicago Pioneer.

A pioneer of Chicago lies dying in a cozy little home on the North Side in that city, says a Chicago letter. His name is Gordon S. Hubbard. He it was who fifty-seven years ago entered the mouth of the Chicago river, and, stepping from his little boat, stood on the marshy bank and looked over the swamps upon which Chicago now stands. He was the first trader who ever furnished the Indians with supplies at that point, he was Chicago's first pork packer, he built the Chicago warehouses, he raised Perry's famous flag-ship, and with it and three other vessels founded the Eagle line, the very beginning of Western lake commerce. Over half a century as agent of the American Fur Company, he made the trip between Mackinac and Fort Dearborn twenty-six times in an open boat. He is over 85 years of age.

The other evening his aged wife read to him the report of Jeff Davis's tour through the South, and the old man said: "I remember Jeff very well. He came to the fort in 1820 on his way to Fort Winnebago, and I entertained him at my house and played cards with him far into the night."

It was not the large farming system which helped to destroy the Roman Empire, but the poor agriculture, the waste, the extravagance, bad management, aversion to labor and general discontent, the natural fruit in the rural districts of slavery and oppression.

LEE AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

Gen. Scott's Efforts to Prevent His Resignation.

From the New York Mail and Express.

The history of Gen. Scott's efforts to keep Lee in the Federal army in 1861, and the virtual certainty that he would have held the chief command, are too well known to be recapitulated here. But it is not so well known that Gen. Scott used indirect means which embarrassed and mortified Gen. Lee beyond measure.

One was at a dinner given in Baltimore in the winter of 1860, by Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte. Mrs. Bonaparte was a strong partisan of the Union in the conflict which was then impending, and afterwards became very unpopular in Baltimore because she was alleged to have furnished information to the government at Washington leading to the arrest of many prominent citizens. At this dinner, which was given to Gen. Lee, when the guests were about to rise after coffee had been served, Mrs. Bonaparte said: "Stay. There is another course." Everybody remained seated and paid the strictest attention while she read aloud a letter from Gen. Scott eulogizing Gen. Lee in the most fulsome manner, and pledging that Gen. Lee would stand by the Union. An eyewitness says that Gen. Lee's embarrassment was painful beyond expression. Not only his natural modesty was offended, but it was so deliberately an overture, made under such indelicate circumstances, that he might well feel humiliated by it. Gen. Lee's face turned crimson. He listened in silence, obstinately refused to utter a word when the letter was finished, and after leaving the Bonaparte house never entered it again.

It has already been proven that Gen. Lee went South against his inclinations and interests, and in this is the great respect felt for him even by his enemies. He knew, perhaps better than any other man, the fearful odds against the South. His holding on to his commission as long as he could with honor, his emotion at resigning it, are all as familiar as his history in the next four years. He had the piety without the fanaticism of Havelock. Gen. Grant's impression that he was a man difficult of approach by his subordinates is contradicted by all who had access to him. His extraordinary gentleness of manner would have been dangerous in a leader of men but for the belief in him as the man of destiny. The enthusiastic devotion felt for him has been mentioned before, and it is the first thing that strikes the outsider when the loves and hates of the war are referred to.

Like other great commanders, although Gen. Lee kept out of the way of harm usually, yet in great emergencies he was quite oblivious of danger. As Napoleon, at the bridge of Lodi, risked all that he had gained by exposing himself recklessly to the Austrian bullets, so Gen. Lee once, ordering the forlorn hope to advance, found not a man willing to move. The commanding officer told Gen. Lee that the men refused to move an inch until he (Gen. Lee) went to the rear. This was said to be the only time in his life he was ever seen to weep. As he turned his back the tears rolled down his face.

His men called him "Marse Rob." They received orders in advance, when they were marching on the enemy, not to cheer him when he appeared, as their shouts could be heard afar. His two elder sons had received military educations and had commissions. But his youngest child, his namesake and his image, was a teamster in a battery of artillery when he was not more than 19. The Lees all ride like centaurs, and the son of the commander-in-chief was reputed to be the best teamster in the army.

Pleasant Anecdotes of Stonewall Jackson.

H. K. Douglas in Jean Century.

The next evening, Sunday, he went into Frederick for the first time to attend church, and there being no service in the Presbyterian church, he went to the German Reformed. As usual, he fell asleep, but this time more soundly than was his wont. His head sank upon his breast, his cap dropped from his hands to the floor, the prayers of the congregation did not at all disturb him, and only the choir and the deep-toned organ awakened him. Afterwards I learned that the minister was credited with much loyalty and courage because he had prayed for the President of the United States in the very presence of Stonewall Jackson. Well, the General didn't hear the prayer, and if he had he would doubtless have felt like replying as General Ewing did, when asked at Carlisle, Pa., if he permitted the usual prayer for President Lincoln—"Certainly; I'm sure he needs it."

The troops being on the march, the General and staff rode rapidly out of town and took the head of the column. Just a few words here in regard to "Barbara Frietchie," a touching poem which sprang full-armed from the loyal brain of Mr. Whittier. An old woman, by that now immortal name, did live in Frederick in those days, but she was eighty-four years old and bedridden; she never saw General Jackson, and General Jackson never saw her. I was with him every minute of the time he was in that city—he was there only twice—and nothing like the scene so graphically described by the poet ever happened. The story will perhaps live, as Mr. Whittier has boasted, until it gets beyond the reach of correction.

On the march that day, the captain of the cavalry advance, just ahead, had instructions to let no civilian go to the front, and we entered each village we passed before the inhabitants knew of our coming. In Middletown two very pretty girls, with ribbons of red, white and blue floating from their hair, and small Union flags in their hands, rushed out of their house as we passed, came to the curbstone, and with much laughter waved their colors defiantly in the face of the General. He bowed and raised his hat, and turning with his quiet smile to his staff, said: "We evidently have no friends in this town." And this is about the way he would have treated Barbara Frietchie!

An incident in New York pioneer life may show what times were in 1800: "My mother said to her nearest neighbor, a Mrs. Roe, living a mile and a half distant: 'I have got a fleece now, for I have just carded the colt and picked the wool out of an old bed quilt and am making stockings.' Mrs. Roe replied: 'So have I got a fleece, for I shaved our dog, and with wool from a bed blanket will soon have a pair of stockings, too.' A short time after that the whole neighborhood footed it four miles to see two sheep, so great and unusual was the sight."

"THE FIRST FAMILIES."

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE OLD DOMINION.

A Glance at the Homes of Some of the Oldest Virginia Families.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.

Virginia's "first families" can be found all over the State, but nowhere in such purity and antiquity as in Stafford county, the home of Governor Lee. The county is not very large and by no means prosperous, but it stands first as the exponent of all that is conveyed by the expression "F. F. V." Nearly every family here can trace its origin by lineal descent to the first English settlers, while not a few can speak of their great-great-grandfathers and grandmothers as Lord and Lady So-and-So. The county is named after the famous Earl of Stafford, and not a few of its people are descended from the family of that nobleman. Before the war these people lived in the style of nobility, if without its name, and now that the course of events has reduced their means they preserve English customs in all except the splendor which only wealth can afford.

In the first place, each family has its little domain, and, however small, it has an imposing English name, just as if it were an earldom. Somerset, Richland, Aberdeen, Lennox and Wayside are a few of the names of small farm-houses nestling in the Stafford pines, and surrounded by thousands of partially-cultivated lands. These houses are all of frame, generally two stories high, and the poorest of them is surrounded by a lawn, through which runs one or more carriage-drives. One would expect to see castles when coming in view of the beautiful lawns and the centuried oaks, and would feel disappointed at the little white houses at the end of the drives; but there is a sort of rustic harmony in the picture, after all. Seated in the verandah of an evening, and looking out upon the oak-canopied sward, one would forget the absence of the castle, and, if an Englishman, would fancy himself amid the lime trees on one of the grand old estates across the water.

The former home of Governor Lee is called Richland—a two-story frame-house, a broad lawn and several hundred acres of anything but rich land. Here the Governor's ancestors have lived for hundreds of years. Of course, the Lees can trace their descent to titled Englishmen; at least, all books of heraldry make it out so. At the distance of a few miles is Somerset, the home of the Moncure family. The present Mrs. Moncure is a granddaughter of the famous Lady Spotswood, whose portrait hangs in the capitol at Richmond. This family has lived in Stafford county nearly two hundred years, all its deceased members being buried in the graveyard at Aequia Church, and a tablet near the pulpit bears the rather royal inscription: "Sacred to the Memory of the Race of Moncure." There are about one hundred and fifty members of the family in the county, and the women, take them all in all, are the most beautiful the writer has ever seen in the same area; they seem to have inherited the queenly beauty of Lady Spotswood, and many of them bear a close resemblance to her portraits.

A great deal of nonsense is written of these "first families." They are represented as thriftless, vain and scornful to those outside the magic circle of their society. They lack, it is true, the energy and "push" of the Northern man; but it must be remembered that most of those yet living were brought up under conditions which paralyzed energy. With hundreds of slaves and large estates, they had no motive for exertion, and now that the war has swept away all their wealth they must change their very nature before they can become the pushing business men who build up communities. The new generation is growing up quite different, and it is more than likely that when they come to the fore the Virginia farmer will no longer let his acres lie useless or half-cultivated. The fact is, the landholders of Stafford county are yet in a dazed state over the results of the war. They can hardly realize the change, or if they do they think it is too late in life for them to start afresh.

As to the "proud, scornful women" of the "F. F. V.," that is the veriest bosh. Here, among the very oldest Virginia families, there are many marriages among Northern men and Stafford women. The society line differs from that in the North only in this particular—that here wealth without culture is insufficient to gain one entrance into society, while in other places it is sometimes quite sufficient. On the other hand, culture, even if unaccompanied by a dollar, will open to a man the best houses in the county—provided, of course, that he has the usual recommendation of respectability.

An Historic Structure.

From the Sanitary News.

Among all the buildings in New York city to-day there is not another that has so ancient and eventful a history as the Hall of Records, or Register's Office, in the City Hall Park. It was erected about the middle of the last century, when Broadway was a country road, when the only theatre stood on the site of the present *World* establishment, when Centre street was a river and the Bowery a lane, running through huckleberry bushes.

During the Revolutionary War the building was the chief British prison for distinguished patriots. Here Captain Nathan Hale, the intrepid Yankee, was confined after his capture with a plan of the public common adjoining; exactly where the City Hall now stands he was hanged as a spy. Here that tough old rebel, Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame, was imprisoned after his capture while trying to take Montreal with thirty men, and his treatment and that of others caused the building, which now stands near the City Hall station of the elevated road, to be regarded by the patriots with about the same abhorrence as attached to Andersonville after the late war.

When the British evacuated New York in November, 1783, the jailer, Cunningham, having won as infamous a reputation as the Confederate jailer, Wirz, was asked by his patriot prisoners: "What is to become of us?"

"You can go to the devil!" shouted Cunningham, as he flung the keys into the middle of the floor and made off.

It was forty or fifty years after that before the bastile of the Revolution was remodeled and the bell transferred to the Bridewell. It now rings prisoners to rations over on Blackwell's Island.

THE ROMANCE OF THE MAD KING.

What an American Saw and Learned in Munich about Ludwig.

Tourist in the New York Herald.

The sudden and tragic death of King Ludwig, of Bavaria, recalls an incident in my own personal experience while in Munich in 1880. I noticed on several occasions, when out shopping, a sad-faced, comely and plainly-dressed lady, behind whom, at some little distance, walked two stately and sombre-looking gendarmes. She excited my curiosity. On inquiry I found that she was the mother of the King, and I very soon saw that she was held in the highest possible respect by the inhabitants of that beautiful city. As she passed, peasants, shopkeepers and noblemen lifted their hats, and the greeting was graciously returned in a neighborly and friendly way and without the slightest tinge of hauteur.

I discovered also during many a conversation with the people that the King was greatly beloved. If one hinted that he was eccentric the hint was answered by a shrug of the shoulders, as though the occupants of the Residenz have a right to do as they please. At Oberammergau the loyalty of the villagers was almost a passion, and Ludwig's incipient insanity seemed to rouse their superstitious reverence. They not only excused his shortcomings as a sovereign, but took a certain degree of pride in his very vagaries. On my return to Munich I determined to get the best picture I could of the King as a souvenir of a very pleasant visit. I went to a photographer, who showed me pictures innumerable. None of them suited my fancy, however.

"I want something taken years ago, when he was in the first blush of his early manhood," I said.

He tried to persuade me that the pictures he showed me were the best in the market, but I was obstinate.

At last he went into the rear of his gallery, opened a portfolio and brought me a picture which roused my curiosity instantly and very intensely. On the right was a full-length picture of the King looking absolutely radiant. The eyes were clear, and the face was full of happiness. On the left stood a lady who looked as happy as the King himself, more than comely, even beautiful.

"That is what I want," I said.

"Yes, but that you can't have," replied the photographer.

"Why not?" I asked.

"That is a picture of the King's betrothal," he answered.

"Precisely," I said, "and that is why I want it. Name your price."

"It would never do for that picture to be seen," he rejoined.

"I will promise not to show it until I get to America."

"No, no; I dare not. It would be known in some way and my business would be ruined."

I then learned that the lady had proved faithless. The King discovered it, and was beside himself with anger, chagrin and mortification. He broke the engagement at once, saying: "You want my hand and you want to be Queen, but you don't want my heart. My hand and my throne go only with my heart."

Then I made a compromise with the photographer. For a sum I persuaded him to cut out the picture of the King, and of that I am the happy possessor.

The Trial of Sickles.

Ben. Perley Poore in the Sunny South.

The trial of Mr. Sickles for the murder of Barton Key was a serious farce, in which Edward L. Stanton made his bow before a Washington audience as one of the counsel for the prisoner. The jury in the case were absolute ciphers, for there does not seem to have been the slightest hesitation with them. Their process of reasoning was evidently on this wise: Key wronged Sickles; Sickles discovered the fact; the discovery made him insane, and when insane he killed Key; therefore he is not guilty. This was just precisely what might have been said the day they were empanelled. As for Mr. Sickles, the better portion of the public press of the country condemned him. To pillory, as he was instrumental in doing, the woman he loved, whatever might have been her faults, did not show a high order of sensibility. Had Mr. Sickles, at the outset, pleaded guilty to the indictment and calmly left his fate to the prerogative of the President, he would have saved all the huge pyramid of scandal raised by this trial over his family name; he would have been spared the work of inflicting upon her whom he once called by the sacred name of wife a public ignominy such as no other woman in this land, however guilty, has ever been subjected to, and of deliberately, in the face of the world, casting his innocent child into an abyss of shame in comparison with the horrors of which the fires of Moloch were tenderness itself. Mr. Sickles heeded nothing of this. His life was too precious to be risked. He pleaded "not guilty," and he got clear. The extraordinary demonstrations which followed the verdict—the dancing of Mr. Stanton before the court, "like David before the ark," the shouts of the crowd for "a speech" from Sickles, the offer to unharness the horses from his carriage, that the men might take the places of the brutes, the noisy cavalcade rushing and hurrying down the avenue, the gratitude of the old fruit-seller, who presented a basket of oranges to the man "who had taught him how to defend his family honor," the crush of "wealthy and respected citizens" to pour in congratulations, the serenades of the lawyers, who made addresses from the steps or windows of the hotel, and many other incidents and scenes which had no parallel in this country—need not be dwelt on now.

Japanese Mechanics.

It is said that a Japanese mechanic can measure distance with his eye. He can reduce wood and iron to squares and levels in that way. He will cut a board or a stick a given number of feet, using his eye for determining the length and breadth. Every Japanese boy who is fairly well educated draws with just about as much facility as he writes. He figures everything which he wants to illustrate. Having occasion once to ask a Japanese student something about methods of warfare in that country (he had been a soldier attached to one of the great Damios) he immediately figured his explanation in a neat drawing on paper. He could not command enough English words to make his meaning clear, but he could make it clear by a sketch with his pencil. Not one American boy in ten could have performed such a work.

MRS. GREENHOW.

SWEPT OFF THE STEAMER CONDOR.

The Story of the Shipwreck of the Famous Confederate Messenger.

Graham Daves in the Philadelphia Times.

Under the caption of "Wilson's Man Duvall" an article in the *Weekly Times* of a recent date purports to give a short sketch of the late Mrs. Rose A. Greenough, formerly of Washington, D. C., who was famous during the late civil war as an agent of the Confederate government and was imprisoned as a spy in Washington by Secretary Stanton. The article represents her as having loaded a steamer in Baltimore with supplies for the Confederates, and alleges that the vessel upon which Mrs. Greenough had taken passage, ostensibly for Brazil, was "captured off Charleston while trying to run the blockade." It further states as follows: "The captain reported that in a storm off Cape Hatteras Mrs. Greenough ventured on deck and was carried overboard by a wave that swept the ship." The statement last quoted is erroneous in several particulars.

Mrs. Greenhow, as her name is spelled in all the records here, was a passenger on the British steamer *Condor*, a blockade runner, then plying between the ports of the Bahamas and the Confederate Atlantic ports, which on the night of Friday, September 30, 1864, ran aground off Fort Fisher, North Carolina, in attempting to enter the Cape Fear river at New Inlet (now closed), about twenty miles below Wilmington, N. C. Mrs. Greenhow, fearing capture, and being the bearer, as was then said, of important dispatches for the Confederate government, insisted, despite the remonstrances of the captain of the ship, upon going ashore in a boat. In the breakers, which were rolling heavily, the boat was capsized and Mrs. Greenhow, who seems to have been in some way entangled in it, was drowned. Her body was recovered, was brought to Fort Fisher, properly cared for and was sent to Wilmington for interment. She was buried in Oakdale Cemetery, a beautiful spot, where her remains still lie, and her grave was an object of tender care to the ladies of the Wilmington Soldiers' Aid Society during the existence of that association.

Around Mrs. Greenhow's person was found a money-belt containing a hundred English sovereigns, the weight of which may have had to do with her death. And this belt or satchel, together with her trunks, which were also recovered, were taken possession of by Col. William Lamb, then commanding at Fort Fisher, who delivered them to an administrator appointed by the court at Wilmington to take charge of the unfortunate lady's estate.

Among Mrs. Greenhow's effects were many dresses, laces and articles of wearing apparel, all of which were sold at public auction by her administrator by order of court. The articles were handsome—many of them costly—and, as all such things were extremely scarce and in great demand in the Confederacy, their sale attracted great attention. The sale was held in Raleigh, and the interest evinced in it and the excitement it created can be fully understood only by ladies whom a stringent blockade had for four years cut off not only from the "latest styles" and articles of elegance, but from many things of ordinary comfort and necessity. The salesrooms were thronged for days before the sale by persons eager to examine the coveted treasures. Orders and limits were there from nearly every place of consequence in the South. At the sale the bidding was active and spirited, many ladies—as it is said is often done by their sex—having raised their own bids several times.

The impression that Mrs. Greenhow's extreme anxiety to escape the dangerous landing from the stranded ship was caused from the fact that she had in her possession valuable papers and information for the Confederate government—which it was important that she should deliver in person—was probably correct, for as soon as it was ascertained that she had been drowned, the following telegram was sent to the Confederate authorities at Richmond:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1, 1864.

Hon. G. A. Trenholm, Richmond, Va.:

Mrs. Rose A. Greenhow was drowned last night from the *Condor*, ashore near Fort Fisher. The body is recovered and will be buried to-morrow. Please inform her friends.

The tidings of the ill-fated lady's death were also communicated direct to President Davis, and it was understood that his Cabinet interested themselves to see that proper administration issued upon her estate.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

The Rev. Dr. Harsha, of Omaha, narrates the following incidents as told to him by John Dixon, of Dixon City, Ill.:

"General Winfield Scott, then a young man, was stationed at Fort Snelling, at that day perhaps the remotest outpost of the United States. When the Indian outbreak known as the Black Hawk War was inaugurated, the militia from Illinois proffered their services to aid in conquering the savages; and, with a view to mustering them into the service of the United States, two lieutenants were sent by Scott to the then village of Dixon. One of these was a very fascinating, good-looking, easy-mannered affable and fluent young gentleman; the other, an equally pleasant looking but exceedingly modest young man. On the morning when the mustering in was to take place a tall, gawky, slab-sided, homely young man, dressed in a home-made suit of blue jeans, presented himself to the two lieutenants as the captain of the recruits and was duly sworn in. This was he who afterwards became the President of the United States—the lamented Lincoln. One of the lieutenants, the modest youth, was he who fired the first gun from Sumter, Maj. Anderson. The other, and he who administered the oath, was in after years the President of the Southern Confederacy, Jefferson Davis."

Dr. H. was in the book rooms of Carlin Brothers, New York, where he chanced to repeat these coincidences to a friend. An elderly gentleman, who was sitting near by, and was an auditor, arose and remarked that he was happy to be able to confirm the facts as given by Mr. Dixon, as he was the chaplain at Fort Snelling at the time, and was fully able to corroborate each statement. A bystander then gave this additional testimony: That Mr. Lincoln had often been heard to say that the first time he had ever taken the oath of allegiance to the United States it was administered to him by Jeff Davis.

LONG ISLAND MANSIONS.

Famous Country-Seats of Our New York Millionaires.

From the New York Mail and Express.

For some unaccountable reason, Long Island, of late years, seems to have been neglected by American artists. And yet no other portion of the State presents a more alluring prospect to an artist's eye. In the old towns facing the sea, such as Quogue, Patchogue, Easthampton, Southampton and Amagansett, there still exist thick-walled cottages with old-fashioned diamond-paned windows, which have endured the encroachments of time and the inclement sea winds for over a century, and are still as sound as when they were erected.

In the old-fashioned rooms the visitor finds Dutch and English clocks that have ticked the tune of time for scores of years, and will continue to keep pace with the advance of the age until they cease ticking from sheer exhaustion. There are chairs made from skeletons of whales, pictures of burgomasters and red-handed pirate captains, and even yellow-keyed spinets with rickety legs, on which the great-grandmothers of the present owners made jangling accompaniment to their love-songs in "Merrie England."

In the interior are magnificent mansions erected by men of fortune, and old country-houses of historic associations. The Hazzard House at Train's Meadow, in the town of Newton, is one of the latter class. A century has passed since the Hazzard family left it, but the old homestead remains unaltered and in good preservation. It was erected 200 years ago. The main hall is 12 feet wide, and gives entrance to 4 spacious wainscotted rooms; the balustrades and stairways are of solid oak, elaborately carved, and were imported from Europe by the family; although discolored by the touch of time, they are as sound as when first brought over. On a carved black oak table in the room to the left of the hall rests the old family Bible, printed in Holland Dutch in Sleepy Amsterdam in 1718—full of family records inscribed in out-of-the-way script. Printer's ink must have been honestly made in those days, for the visitor can see with ease that in 1730 James Van Schluysen disinherited his only son because he had treated him with contumely before the burghers. The old mansion is now occupied by Mrs. Dwyer, one of the last remaining descendants of the Hazzard family.

The residence of Mr. William Floyd-Jones at South Oyster Bay is one of the most ancient and still best preserved on the Island. It adjoins and faces the famous Massapegua trout pond, recently purchased by the Brooklyn Water Works. It is built in the Colonial style, large and roomy, with a broad front stoop, the roof of which is supported by fluted pillars of oak. In the rear is an extensive deer range, but unfortunately deer are rarely found on Long Island nowadays. Thirty years ago the house was kept as an hotel by Obadiah Snedicor, the noted sporting man, and was then a favorite summer resort of New York and Brooklyn people. The house possesses a romantic history, and old residents of the country still narrate the legend that it was originally owned by a pirate captain, who stored his ill-gotten treasures there, and on dying bequeathed it to a stranger on condition that the latter assumed his name.

A Short War Story.

From the Philadelphia Times.

I heard a short story the other day about the late Delegate Raymond, of Dakota who died early in the year, which is quite romantic. He was the last man to see General McPherson alive at the battle of Atlanta. He was just in the act of delivering a message to the General when the party of Confederates came upon them, and McPherson was shot down and Raymond sent to Andersonville. After he had been there a year or so there was an exchange of prisoners and the whole body of men in the prison were assembled in line to hear read the list of those who were to be exchanged. Those whose names were read were ordered to answer "Here" and step forward. When the officer in charge was going over the roster he called out the name of one who had died the night before. Raymond had the presence of mind to say "Here" in the place of the dead man and stepped forward, and although his deception was immediately discovered by his fellow-prisoners they were all too generous to "give him away." He was exchanged under the name of his dead comrade, returned North and re-entered the army.

McClellan and Lee.

Gen. McClellan in the May Century.

Gen. Lee and I knew each other well in days before the war. We had served together in Mexico and commanded against each other in the Peninsula. I had the highest respect for his ability as a commander, and knew that he was not a general to be trifled with or carelessly afforded an opportunity of striking a fatal blow. Each of us naturally regarded his own army as the better, but each entertained the highest respect for the endurance, courage and fighting qualities of the opposing army; and this feeling extended to the officers and men. It was perfectly natural under these circumstances that both of us should exercise a certain amount of caution: I, in my endeavors to ascertain Lee's strength, position and intentions before I struck the final blow; he, to abstain from any extended movements of invasion, and to hold his army well in hand till he could be satisfied as to the condition of the army of the Potomac after its second Bull Run campaign and as to the intention of its commander.

A Stable Fortified against Witchcraft.

From the Norristown Herald.

While Jefferson Grimley was engaged last week in tearing down the cornice of a house near Schenksville, he found a piece of pine wood 14 inches long, whittled roughly into the form of a cylinder. Six holes were bored into the wood, three going entirely through. In the largest hole was stuck a pin cut from the same kind of wood. This instrument, it is explained, was used to prevent certain supposed wizards from carrying on their mysterious arts. The pin was placed in the different sized holes to impose upon the wizard different degrees of torture, and when placed in the largest hole it would infallibly kill. It was found sticking in that hole when the affair was discovered. A pin was also driven into the door jam of the horse stable. Behind the pin were a lot of horse-hair and a piece of paper covered with cabalistic marks, to prevent spells being put upon the horses while plowing.

Observer and Gazette.

JOHN R. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JULY 8, 1886.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Mr. Cleveland seems to have tried himself recently in vetoing bills. And now ill-natured people will say that the veto prerogative being at present vested in a certain other person at the White House, the President is wreaking his revenge on the unoffending Senate and House of Representatives.

If Mr. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, is a Democrat, his is that sort of Democracy which has no higher aim and knows no loftier aspiration than to truckle to the schemes of close corporations, and direct its influence to the fostering of selfish and dangerous monopolies; it thrives in New England and the iron regions of the Keystone State, but it is a strange plant to hope to find growth on the soil of the West and South. If there is any grave, all-important issue which more diametrically divides the two parties than that of tariff reform, we have studied the Democratic platform and enunciation of principles to little purpose; and if Mr. Randall is not completely in accord with the most obnoxious protection Radicalism, we are at loss to define his position. We have no patience with time-servers and hybrid politicians, or with the policy of humoring an enemy in the camp, with the hope that he will do better. Mr. Randall clearly belongs with "pig-iron" Kelly and men of that ilk.

SOUTHERN JOURNALISM.

Newspaper publishing in the South—though it has increased wonderfully in the past twenty years in the actual number of papers in existence—may be said to have almost fallen into a mild state of disrepute; and the poverty of the calling has passed into a proverb, at which the publisher laughs with the rest of the world, and perpetrates many a joke on the subject at his own expense.

This poverty is a reality, and is the result of unnecessary and gross injustice, and of a peculiar condition of affairs which does not prevail to the same extent in any other profession in the world. We will undertake to say that there is hardly a paper published in any little village throughout the South, whose proprietor, if he received cash for the patronage pledged to him—cash for his subscription and cash for his advertising—would not find his expenses promptly met, his business solvent and a balance in his favor at the end of every year; many of them would accumulate substance about them, and would be able to retire, after an ordinary life of hard work, with rest and competency for the evening of their days, instead of being compelled to toil in harness till the very last hour—to drop down, overworked and half-starved in the end. The business of journalism is fair enough, for the profits are good and the expenses are not heavy in comparison with those of other industries, but an outsider would be astonished to see how large a portion of the ostensible receipts never become receipts at all.

The moral obtuseness of some men when dealing with a newspaper forms a curious study in human nature. A good citizen, a kind neighbor, a consistent member of the church—a man whose reasonable boast it is that he never wronged one of his kind—will receive his county paper month after month and year after year, knowing that the publisher has to feed and clothe his hands and pay promptly for the paper, ink and other material furnished, without ever offering to settle a dime of his arrearages. Now and then he receives a gentle reminder through the mails or by a cross-mark on his paper, but he pays no heed, and the editor's patience finally becomes exhausted, and he erases his name from the subscription books.

Now, this newspaper patron takes a Northern weekly, and, guided by the label on the margin, he sits down in ample time and renews his subscription by registered letter—for he knows that he will not receive the journal one day longer than the time for which he has paid. But the man who is identified with him in interests; who chronicles his joys or sympathizes in his sorrows; who was at the funeral of his aged father or mother, and with infinite care and kind solicitude collected the facts for the obituary notice which has been laid away for preservation—he takes the fruits of the labor of that man's hand and brain without evincing the slightest disposition to give any return for it. However, he misses the county paper, and, as his neighbor is a subscriber, he walks over every afternoon after the arrival of the country mail, and reads the local and late news. At length the paper fails to reach there, too; and, on inquiry, his neighbor (who pays as he goes) cynically informs him that the editor attempted to carry too many "deadheads," and the weight carried his head under water.

This delinquent patron does not intend to be illiberal or unjust, and if anyone were to hint that he was guilty of an act of moral turpitude he would feel greatly indignant; it is inconvenient to remit, the amount is small and can do but little good, etc. If the editor takes a trip into the country and visits his neighborhood, he receives him with hearty hospitality, metaphorically or literally kills the "fatted calf" in his honor, and places the best of his house and home at his service. Yet it is just such men as he that are the great stumbling-blocks to newspaper prosperity.

The Southern provincial journalist merits better treatment. It is true, he is not particularly brilliant; and in the typograpyical make-up of his paper and the "dash" and *chic* which characterize its columns, he cannot compare with his smarter, more flippant Yankee brother. But he is eminently conservative, and sincerely loves his people and his section; he is in the main honest and conscientious, is always industrious, and labors hard to advance the material interests of his town, county and State. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and this man, if he comes anywhere near the measure of his duty, deserves at least a decent living for all that he performs.

THE MEETING TO-MORROW NIGHT.

The meeting called by Hon. Geo. M. Rose, Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, to meet in the Town Hall to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock, is a matter of grave interest to our citizens, and should be fully attended by the Democratic voters of Cross Creek township. The most important because the central primary, and the first to be held, it will in a measure sound the key-note of the campaign. These primaries create the county convention, and by the latter are selected the delegates to represent the views and protect the interests of the people in the county nominating, Judicial, Congressional and State conventions.

How important is it, then, that the primary meetings throughout the county should be attended by all good Democratic citizens, that the interests of all classes should be respected, and that this important preparatory work should be thoroughly, honestly and conscientiously done. We hope to see, to-morrow evening, in a large and truly representative meeting, only the best and representative men put upon the ticket.

The Primaries Again.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

For the third time the public attention has thus been directed to the importance of the primaries and the necessity of increased facilities for the full expression of the will of the people as to who should be their candidates for public office. The township conventions—in this town, certainly—should not be held with the view of doing such important business in the shortest possible period. Every means for an *enlargement of the opportunity* to vote, and thus express their choice, should be afforded the people, provided it is fair and injures no man.

What reason can rightfully be urged against the plan suggested in a former communication—that of opening the polls from 3 o'clock P. M. until 10 o'clock that night? If one single reason can be even suggested going to show its injustice, let him who can, name it. If not, let the chairman of the executive committee of this township speak out and, unless he can show its unfairness, comply, by public notice to that effect, with this most reasonable demand of the public.

X.

Supreme Court Decisions.

DUBITATIONES LEGIS.

The Construction of Deeds.

Batchelor vs. Whitaker. (88th N. C., 350.) On Sept. 23, 1842, Bradley by deed conveyed to defendant Smith certain land in trust, to provide for the payment of debts, agreeing in the deed to warrant and defend the right and title to Smith, his heirs and assigns. Smith, trustee, sold the property before 1845, under the power, and Batchelor & Whitaker, a firm composed of J. W. Batchelor and L. H. B. Whitaker, became the purchasers, their purchase being entered in a mem. book, with description of the property and price. Batchelor died in November, 1850, with will appointing Jos. B. Batchelor, executor. Whitaker, surviving partner, died in 1865, defendants J. H. W. and B. F. Wh. being his executors. On June 21, 1858, Jos. B. B. as executor, and the surviving partner, Whitaker, agreed in writing to release Whitaker from liability for certain debts of the firm which he had paid, and W. agreed to pay all other outstanding debts, etc. Plaintiffs, as heirs of James W. B., sue the heirs of L. H. B. W., the trustee Smith and others for partition. Smith, recognizing the mem. of purchase as a valid contract of sale, submits to make title. In the meantime Bradley, on Feb. 1, 1856, had conveyed the reversionary interest to L. H. B. W.

The complaint asserted:

1. That a fee passed to Smith by the deed of trust, and his sale was of the interest he had, to-wit, the fee.

2. That L. H. B. W. took the reversionary interest in behalf of his cotenant Batchelor's heirs, as tenants in common with himself.

Questions:

1. Did the trust deed convey the feesimple, or only for the life of a trustee?

2. Have plaintiffs an interest as tenants in common?

After the court, through Ruffin, J., in Holmes vs. Holmes had declared that "the use of the word *heirs* is not always necessary to give to an equitable estate the character of inheritability," and "that an equitable fee may be *granted* without the word heirs," (86th N. C., 207,) the case of Stell vs. Barham had come before the same court, being a case of a conveyance by deed of certain land by A. to B., with an agreement in the deed that the grantor A. would warrant the title to B. and his heirs, and the question was, Did B. take the fee, or only a life estate?

Ashe, J., speaking for the court, Smith, C. J., and Ruffin J., said: "There is no principle of law better established than that the word 'heirs' is *absolutely* necessary in a deed to convey a feesimple." (87th N. C., 66.)

The distinction between this case and that of Holmes is only that here the court is speaking of the legal estate and in that of an executed trust; but inasmuch as executed trusts by well-settled principles are construed, when conveyed by deed, in the same way as *legal* limitations, there is nothing erroneous in the dictum of Ashe in the Spell case, in so far as it embraces in its sweep executed trusts by deed; and, doubtless, Ruffin and Smith, having seen their error in the Holmes case, did not insist on excepting executed trusts out of the universal rule laid down by their associate. But this dictum is nevertheless erroneous, and has led to mischief.

It is not true as a legal proposition of universal application "that the word 'heirs' is absolutely necessary in a deed to convey a fee simple." It is true that such word is necessary (except for the Holmes case) in the conveyance of executed trusts, and of the legal estate, when there is no joinder of a trust. But when the deed is one of trust, or when the trusts are of an executory nature, or the deed is a marriage settlement or a post-nuptial settlement, in all of these neither the equitable nor legal estates are dependent on the presence or omission of the technical word "heirs."

In the principal case now before us for review, the mischief of an erroneous dictum is manifest. In Batchelor vs. Whitaker the question is, What estate does the trustee in a deed to him, in trust for the payment of debts, with power to sell for such payment, take, when in the premises, or *habendum*, there are no words of inheritance, but only in the warranty?

And the court, Smith, C. J., Ashe and Ruffin concurring, fall into the error of supposing that the case stands on the same principles with Stell vs. Barham, and decide that the word "heirs" is necessary to convey the fee to the trustee, and hold that Smith, the trustee, took only a life estate, and could convey at the sale only the estate for his life. The Chief Justice, in announcing this decision, says, after citing Stell vs. Barham, "The rule that requires the annexing of the word 'heirs' to the name of the grantee in order to pass the fee, though technical, is firmly established in the law and fully recognized in our adjudications." (88th N. C., 354.)

This doctrine as applied to the estate of a trustee, when he necessarily takes the legal estate, is subversive of the well-settled principle *that the estate of the trustee does not depend on the presence or absence of the technical word "heirs," but he will take whatever estate is necessary to serve the trusts*, both in quantity and duration. That this is so with regard to devises admits of no doubt. Jarman says: "Trustees take exactly the estate which the purposes of the trust require, and the question is not whether the testator has used words of limitation or expressions adequate to carry an estate of inheritance, but whether the exigencies of the trust demand the fee simple, or can be satisfied by a less estate. (J. Jarman, 156.)

The principle has been repeatedly established in England, and not long ago was precisely stated and the cases cited in the case of Poad vs. Watson in the Q. B. and affirmed in Exch. Chamber. (88th Eng., C. L. R., 606—616.)

Kent adopts the rule as settled in this country. (4th Kent Com., 233.)

The Supreme Court of the United States hold the question to be no longer an open one. (6th Wall, 471.)

And in the case of Sale vs. Pogue, the Supreme Court of this State, Gaston, J., said: "The extent of the legal estate given to trustees in a will, when the words are not too strong to be thereby controlled, may be collected from the trusts to be served. The authorities are abundant." (2nd Dev. & Bat. Eq., 460.)

The reason of the thing requires the same rule for *deeds* of trust, and the decisions have repeatedly so declared. (7th Vesey, 201.)

Lewin says: "As the effect *of a deed or will* is to be ruled by the intention, and as every person, in limiting an estate to a trustee, must be guided by the equity he proposes to raise upon it, courts of law and equity must consider the trust in order to measure the extent of the legal interest by the scope of the equitable. (Lewin on Trusts, 249—52.)

Ruffin J., came in one of getting the rule right in Holmes vs. Holmes when he said: "The trust was certainly intended to be coextensive with the legal estate, and as the one is in fee, so was the other intended to be, and so must we consider it to be." (86th N. C., 207-8.)

Non constat: It is the legal estate which is certainly intended to be coextensive with the trust—of necessity so, in order to serve it, but the *e converso* by no means follows. *Currante ratione currat lex.*

Neilson vs. Lagon is an oft-cited case. A., by deed, conveyed land to B. in trust to sell and pay a debt to the United States, *without* the word heirs "annexed to the name of the grantee."

The Supreme Court of the United States held, Curtin, J.: "It is clear the legal estate remained in the trustee to enable him to execute the trust, *and when the trust is* to sell and convey the feesimple, the estate of the trustee must be commensurate with the interest he must convey in execution of the trust." (12th How, 110.) See also Stearnes vs. Palmer, 10th Mete., 32; 11th Mete., 815.

In Gould vs. Lamb Wilde, J., said: "And it is a well-settled rule of construction that when the legal estate is conveyed in trust, it must be commensurate with the trust." (11 Mete., 87; 7 Mass., 189.)

In our case Bradley, the debtor, conveyed to Smith in trust to pay debts, with power to sell in order to make payment. Of course, the intent of the parties was that the power to sell should be of such an estate as would best ensure the payment of the debts, and so be of the best advantage to the creditor and debtor. This intent is fully shown in the warranty to defend the title to the trustee *and his heirs.*

Yet the court held that only a life estate passed to the trustee, and the only estate the purchaser could take was the lowest of all life estates: "pour autre vie"—that is, the life of the trustee. And thus the debtor is made to put his estate on the market in the worst possible form for the protection of himself or creditors.

The effect of this decision makes it necessary to look to the youth or age of trustees as well as judges.

LEX.

Richmond & Danville's Latest Move.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Railroad men say that on July 4th there will be some considerable changing round in railroad circles. General Manager E. B. Thomas, of the Richmond & Danville, is set down as a mover, and his object seems to be to rob the Atlantic Coast Line of as much of the through travel between the North and South as possible. It is said to be a positive fact that double daily trains are to be put on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta road, and the track between Charlotte and Augusta is to be put in first-class order, new steel rails having been ordered. When the double daily service begins on this road, the trains will be run through from Charlotte to Savannah.

It is reported that a new through fast mail and passenger train will be put on the line between Charlotte and Washington, making three trains per day on the Richmond & Danville, two of these to be through passenger and mail and one local.

Plan of Organization of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL EX. COM.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 16, 1886.

The following is the plan of organization heretofore adopted by the State Democratic Committee for the guidance of the party:

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committee so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all said committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancies occurring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships, on a common day therein stated (which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention) for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention. That thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. That in case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions over fifteen Democratic votes cast by that township at the last preceding gubernatorial election. *Provided*, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote; and each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

7. That in cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote, based upon the last preceding vote for governor in said township.

8. The chairmen of township committees shall preside at all township conventions; in their absence any other member of said committee may preside.

9. In cases where all township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their senatorial, judicial and congressional conventions, one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

2. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committee, shall call to order his respective convention, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

1. The State convention shall be composed of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election; and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention; *Provided* that every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies.

4. The chairmen of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State conventions, and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State conventions shall be sent to the secretary of the State central committee.

For the committee, R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.
B. C. BECKWITH, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS

JULY 8th, 1886.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS

—AT—

GEO. BRANDT'S

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar!

Unprecedented Reduction in Prices to close out all Summer Goods.

Fancy Lawns, White Lawns, India Linen Lawns, Laces and All-over Embroideries, 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10-4 Bleached Shirtings, and a nice line of Parasols.

☞ The ladies are requested to call and secure bargains. Prices have been greatly reduced.

GEO. BRANDT

Is now offering to the trade

One of the Best Selected Stocks of Shoes ever placed upon the market.

For the Summer:—Ladies' and Misses' Opera Slippers, Fine Oil, Goat and French Kid Lace and Button Boots. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Prices guaranteed lower than elsewhere.

Bargains are insured to one and all,

GEO. BRANDT.

By
apl 22 1y — july 8

HERE TO STAY!

GEO. ROSENTHAL

announces to his many friends and patrons that, while he will be deprived of the pleasure of an European tour, the skill and care of his resident physician, DR. W. C. McDUFFIE, having obviated the necessity of his departure to

The Old Country

by restoring him to health, he will still be glad as ever TO SEE THEM ALL at his

EMPORIUM

On Person Street,

and with the coming fall will be better prepared than ever to offer them extraordinary

Bargains! Bargains!

In Everything in his Line.

☞ A desirable DWELLING HOUSE for rent on reasonable terms.

GEO. ROSENTHAL.

july 1-tf — Corner Market Square and Person Street.

Refinishing Crape.

We renew black crape of GOOD QUALITY ONLY.

We restore faded and shabby Crape to its original BRIGHTNESS in VEILS or by the YARD.

FEATHERS REDYED.

We DYE and RECURL Ostrih Tips or Plumes of good quality in 3 to 5 days.

—A FULL LINE OF—

MILLINERY, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS

—IN STOCK.—

New Goods two to three times a week.

MRS. DYE.

may 20 — tf

ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22 — tf

—JUST RECEIVED—

AT

McNEILL & CO.'S!

A LARGE LOT OF

Wrapping Paper,
Paper Bags,
Twine, etc.

Wrapping Paper suitable for every business---Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware and Drugs.

Prices that will compete with those of any house sending salesmen to our city.

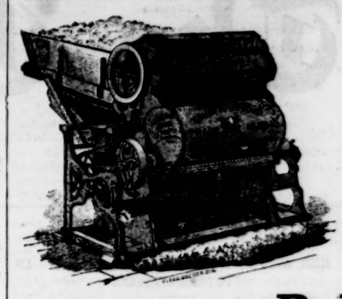
PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES,

Especially when it will cost you less than to buy the articles elsewhere.

All We ask is a Trial.

mar 18-tf — McNEILL & CO.

ADVERTISEMENTS. — ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE GULLET GIN.

I have taken the agency for the

IMPROVED MAGNOLIA GULLET GIN,

and have now in stock a sample 50-saw Gin with Feeder and Condenser complete. This make of Gin is conceded the best sold, and obtained the

"FIRST DEGREE OF MERIT,"

Over all other makes, at the late Exposition at New Orleans.

I cordially invite an examination or correspondence from those who contemplate buying a Gin during the coming season.

july 8-2m — **R. M. NIMOCKS.**

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FULL LINES OF

DRY GOODS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND CAN TRULY SAY THAT NEVER BEFORE DID THE PUBLIC HAVE SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

We deem it no trouble to show goods and quote prices. Below we name a few of the many decided BARGAINS to be found in our house:

WHITE BED SPREADS 45c. each and upwards.
TOWELS from 5c. to 35c.
WHITE AND COLORED TABLE DAMASK, with DOILIES to match.
PRINTED LAWN—fast colors—4c.
WHITE PIQUE, 6c.
NAINSOOK PLAIDS AND CHECKS, 8c.
INDIA LINEN AND VICTORIA LAWN, 8c.
PERSIAN LAWN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK.

LACES IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

CONSISTING OF HAND AND MACHINE MADE

TORCHON, VALENCIENNES, SPANISH, ESCURIAL, ORIENTAL, DENTELLE, CROCHET AND ALL-OVER LACES, CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.

PARASOLS and SUN-SHADES

IN BLACK AND COLORED, PLAIN AND BROCADE.

Corsets from 21c. up.

GLOVES, in Lisle Thread, Silk and Kid.

DRESS GOODS,

5c., 8c., 10c., 12 1-2c., 15c., 20c.

CRAZY CLOTH--Something New.

36 inch All Wool Jersey Albatross, in all the New Shades.

SILKS AND SATINS:

A FEW OF THOSE 40c. SUMMER SILKS YET ON HAND—LOSE NO TIME IF YOU WANT THEM. COLORED SATINS, 60c.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Summer Underwear.

GENTS' UNLAUNDRIED DRESS SHIRTS

In 3 Grades-- BEST VALUE YET SEEN.

CASSIMERES, JEANS, COTTONADES AND LINEN DRILLS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

At **BROWN & RODDICK'S.**

27 Hay St., Fayetteville.

Branch Store 9 Front St., Wilmington, N. C.

April 22 — tf

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER COOLERS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At
July 2, 1885. — McNEILL BROS. — 125-tf

—WE ARE SELLING—

CASSARD'S Red Star Brand PURE LARD,

AND RECOMMEND IT

As being the Very Best to be had.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

WALTER WATSON, A. S. HUSKE & CO., D. H. RAY & CO., CHARLES HAIGH, W. J. McDONALD, LOCKAMY & ROUSE, J. C. THOMSON, J. R. VANN, S. A. PHILLIPS, GEO. A. THOMSON, A. GARRASON, A. E. RANKIN & CO., D. M. McDONALD, J. L. ALLEN, W. J. BOONE & CO., E. F. MOORE, AYER BROS.

—ALSO,—

Cassard's Mild-Cured Hams and Breafast Strips,

WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.

Look for the Red Label and Blue Seal.

G. CASSARD & SON,
407, 409 and 411 W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.
One of the Oldest Houses in the country.
june 17 — 1y

COUNTY CONVENTION.

There will be a convention of the Democrats of Cumberland County held at the Town Hall in Fayetteville on Saturday, July 17, 1886, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State, Congressional and Judicial Conventions. The Democrats of the several townships (except Cross Creek) are requested to meet at their usual times and places on Saturday, July 10, to appoint delegates to the County Convention. The Democrats of Cross Creek township will meet at the Town Hall, on Friday night, July 9, at 8½ o'clock, for the same purpose.

By order of Executive Committee.
july 1 tm — GEO. M. ROSE, Chm'n.

—VALUABLE—

Farm, Mill and Woodland

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Superior Court, in the partition proceedings therein pending, in which Arch'd McDiarmid and others were plaintiffs and Alex. McArthur and others were defendants, the undersigned will, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1886, at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at public auction, that valuable farm known as "THE McARTHUR HOME PLACE," where Alex. McArthur now lives. The place contains about 450 acres, and is located about three and one-half miles from Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of J. P. McLean, Wm. Elliott and others and the famous TOKAY and PINE PARK vineyards. A considerable portion of the farm is

RIVER BOTTOM,

And is Very Fertile,

while the uplands are well adapted to the culture of

Fruits and Grapes.

On the place are

A Good Residence, Outhouses and Stables, a Good Orchard

And a Fine Water-Power and Grist Mill.

This property will be sold for division. Terms, one-half cash and the remainder in six months, with interest at 8 per cent. Title reserved until last payment.

N. W. RAY,
R. S. HUSKE,
Commissioners.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
R. S. HUSKE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

WM. A. GUTHRIE,
N. W. RAY,
Defendants' Attorneys. — july 1-ts

Observer and Gazette.

THURSDAY,.....JULY 8, 1886.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

Good Reading for about 8 Cents a Month!!

As we intend to keep fully up with the stirring events of the coming campaign, we have decided to give the people of all this section an opportunity of keeping well-informed of public affairs at very small cost, and will furnish the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE **6 months for 50 cents—STRICTLY CASH.** Of course there is no profit in these rates for a paper containing as much reading matter as ours; these are campaign rates, and at the expiration of the 6 months the original price will be restored. We cannot afford to allow commissions, but persons sending us clubs will receive an extra copy gratis.

This offer is open only until July 24, and those designing to take advantage thereof should act promptly.

LOCAL BULLETINS.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

(See Second and Third Pages.)

S. BEHRENDS—Money Lost.
GEO. BRANDT—July 8, 1886.
R. M. NIMOCKS—The Gullet Gin.
GEO. A. THOMSON—July and August.
H. C. FISHER—Commissioners' Notice.
WM. HUSKE, CASHIER—Dividend No. 31.
G. P. MCNEILL, CASHIER—Dividend Notice.
REV. W. O. HIGHTOWER—Jonesboro High School.

Union Home and Hospital.

The ladies of the Association are requested to attend a called meeting of the Union Home and Hospital Society this (Thursday) afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, in the hall of the Fayetteville Library.

Journalistic.

Tuesday's issue of the *Evening News* contains the announcement that Mr. C. E. Ezzell, formerly of Durham and more recently connected with the Greensboro *Patriot*, has taken service with the *News*. Both Mr. Ezzell and the paper have our good wishes.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

Rev. J. P. McPherson, Stated Clerk, has placed us under obligations by a copy of the interesting Minutes of the Spring Session of Fayetteville Presbytery, held at Lumber Bridge last April, Rev. Dr. McKay Moderator. The pamphlet is a model of typographical excellence and accuracy—of course, for it bears the imprint of Mr. J. E. Garrett.

On to Wilson!

Last Monday engines passed over the Wilson Short-Cut river bridge, the track is laid for about one mile beyond, and a very large force is employed in the work. As the Atlantic Coast Line men work when they bend their energies to the task, it looks very much as if the close of summer, at the least, will put us in close communication with Wilson and the world beyond.

Notes from Sanford.

Our correspondent "M.," at Sanford, writes briefly but to the point in the following interesting items from that section:

This is the wettest summer, with the biggest grass crop, that we have had since 1867. The farmers have the "blues" badly.

The county commissioners-elect for Moore county are M. J. Blue, Jno. D. McIver and Wash Shaw—3 instead of 5.

Rev. W. S. Lacy has declined the pastoral call to Davidson College Presbyterian Church.

Quarterly Meeting.

Last Sunday was the occasion of the third quarterly meeting for the M. E. Church in this place. Rev. S. D. Adams, P. E., arrived here last Friday afternoon and held love-feast that night. He preached Sunday morning and evening, and held general conference on Monday afternoon.

On Monday night he preached in the new Methodist Church in Campbellton.

Handsome Token of Regard,

We have been permitted by Mr. Robt. Prior to examine a watch recently ordered by his house for a special purpose—an "Aurora," of beautiful movement, finish and workmanship, adapted to the sudden changes of heat and cold, and especially suited to meet the needs of the railroad man. It is intended for presentation to Mr. Tredder, the timekeeper of the force employed by the Phœnix Company on the Wilson Short-Cut bridge over the Cape Fear, as a token of appreciation of his meritorious services.

A Kindly Notice.

The *Marlboro Chronicle* speaks in the following agreeable and complimentary terms of one of the young men of Fayetteville, now on a visit home for a few weeks after a year's faithful service in the performance of his duties at Bennettsville, S. C.:

Mr. D. S. Maultsby, Jr., who for the past fourteen months has made Bennettsville his home, and who for the past nine months has been manager of Col. McCall's railroad warehouse, left on Thursday for his home in Fayetteville, N. C. Shep. is a genial, clever, industrious young man, and during his stay here won the good will of all with whom he came in contact.

The Crop Prospects.

Dr. E. P. Williams, of Cedar Creek township, who has recently been traveling somewhat extensively in Sampson and Duplin, does not find the crop prospects discouraging at all points. In Duplin and a good part of Sampson the corn has not for years been more flourishing or promised a better yield. Cotton has been badly set back, and although with propitious seasons it has yet abundant time to come out and mature, there is little hope of a full yield. Between Cedar Creek and Fayetteville the farmers have been most sorely tried. There are considerable areas of growing corn and cotton which can never be redeemed, the water grass having completely taken possession of everything. In some places, where the water has to a great extent dried off, the corn is exposed to view with the ridges washed away and new roots branching out, utterly unprotected, which under the next hot sun will soon wither away.

From the best information which we have been able to gather during the past two weeks from different portions of this and contiguous counties, we greatly fear that, except upon the clean, dry sand lands, and a contracted acreage of well-drained low lands, the crops have been very seriously damaged by the late heavy rains.

THE GRADED SCHOOL.

Address to the Citizens—Appointment of Canvassers.

The following important address has been issued by the Executive Committee of the Fayetteville Graded School, to which we invite special attention and careful perusal:

To the Citizens of Cross Creek Township:

Last year the Trustees of the Fayetteville Graded and Normal School were doubtful whether the school could be carried on for another year. When it came to the point of "school" or "no school," late in the season, you rallied to its support, and it was continued on a reduced scale.

The Trustees are glad to inform you that the finances of the school are in a much better condition. The debt then due to teachers for the preceding year has been paid. The current expenses of the past year have been paid. Something has been paid on the building fund debt. The debt remaining is small, and if those having ability to pay, who are still *in debt to the school*, will pay up, it can be entirely liquidated.

All this, however, has been done by reducing the usefulness of the school, and it is important that we make a strong effort to bring the school again up to its former efficiency of 10 well-taught grades. To accomplish this we must have, in addition to the public school money and the earnings from pupils outside of the district, a subscription list which will be good for $2,500 at least.

It is admitted generally that the effect of this school has been to raise the standard of scholarship among our young people very considerably, as well as greatly to increase the number receiving education in the community; and this has been done at a much-reduced cost to the community at large. Surely, then, it is an institution which we cannot afford to allow to languish for the want of earnest support.

We have been somewhat divided heretofore upon the question of sustaining the school by taxation. The courts have decided that no further taxation than the ordinary school tax is legal. We are therefore in a better condition now to maintain our school from having been accustomed to depend on ourselves.

The Trustees, encouraged by the results of the past, have commenced work in good time. The usual canvassers have been appointed and will soon call upon you. We therefore urge that every citizen interested (and who is not?) will endeavor to do *justice* to this great work. If you support it as it deserves it will need no more—without your support it cannot succeed as in the past. Respectfully,

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
R. M. NIMOCKS, } Ex. Com.
C. W. BROADFOOT,

The following persons were elected canvassers in the different wards of the town:

1st Ward—T. H. Maultsby, L. C. Straughn, Mike Powers.

2nd Ward—H. O. Sedberry, J. D. Brown, W. S. Prior.

3rd Ward—Archd. McMillan, J. H. Farrar, J. A. D. Boone.

4th Ward—W. D. Gaster, H. McD. Robinson, H. R. Novitzky.

5th Ward—T. H. Sutton, B. G. Hollingsworth, E. T. McKethan.

6th Ward—Geo. Rosenthal, R. Ledbetter, J. H. Monaghan.

7th Ward—M. E. Dye, J. M. Byrd, W. H. Tomlinson.

Haymount—W. N. Tillinghast, J. M. Lamb, Neill McQueen.

Harrington Hill—Wm. Huske, Alex. Graham, I. B. Hawley.

At large—The Executive Committee.

Commissioners' Court.

The Board of County Commissioners of Cumberland county met according to law at the Court House in Fayetteville on Monday, July 5. Present, Thos. G. Hall, ch'm'n, W. C. McDuffie, A. A. McCaskill.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

William Mazingo was allowed $2 per month; James Jones was allowed $3 per month; Elizabeth Jones was allowed medicine.

Wash Fort and Amanda Brown were ordered to the Poor House.

Petition of Robt. Stephens laid on the table.

Bill of Dr. J. R. Pearsall laid on the table.

The following bills were allowed:

D. M. McDonald, 55 paupers	1	month,		$99 25.
H. B. Butler,	3	"	2 "	15 00.
Jeff D. Sessoms,	1	"	2 "	3 00.
A. M. McBryde,	3	"	2 "	12 00.
W. L. Nunalee,	1	"	4 "	8 00.
A. Wicker,	1	"	2 "	3 00.
D. H. West,	1	"	1 "	4 00.
N. G. Wade,	1	"	8 "	16 00.
J. N. Smith & Co., medicine	1	"		27 75.
W. T. Sloan, Supt. Poor House,				39 35.
D. M. McDonald, supplies Poor House,				22 95.
J. O. Williams, lumber,				7 00.
M. K. Crumpler, bridge timber, repairs,				29 95.
J. C. Wade, repairing bridge,				22 50.
Josiah Pope, hauling and piling lumber,				2 50.
R. F. Devane, repairing bridge,				3 50.
Neill McQueen, Jail account,				59 10.
" " " and court,				24 90.
" " Asylum and Poor House,				19 00.
Edwards, Broughton & Co., binding,				6 50.
J. S. Hall, printing,				2 50.
L. J. Hall, conveying prisoner from Bladen to Cumberland county jail,				7 80.

Ordered that Sheriff McQueen correct mistake made in Mrs. W. Whitehead's tax list.

To Business Men.

As we expected, the publication of our very cheap campaign rates had an immediate effect in additions to the subscription lists to some extent, in the north-eastern, eastern and western parts of the county, and along the line of the railroad both west and south—and these numbers will now be augmented every day.

Advertisers should bear in mind that space in the columns of a progressive, growing journal cannot fail to be valuable, and that a newspaper which is constantly making new friends, and pushing its way into new sections and new communities, must offer superior inducements in printers' ink. No paper published in Fayetteville since the war, we will venture to say, has offered to merchants greater advertising advantages than the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE, in the extent of its circulation, the scope of its patronage and the accessible localities in which it is most popular and widely known—and yet a large proportion of the business men of Fayetteville act as if they thought that an advertisement in the paper would be very much in the nature of a gift without an equivalent, whereas they rarely fail to receive more than double the value of the amount invested.

Fire in Campbellton.

The residence of Mr. Jas. E. Flowers in Campbellton was destroyed by fire last Friday evening between 9 and 10 o'clock. The alarm was slow in making its way up town, and before the steam fire engine could reach the spot it was found impossible to save the building. There is no doubt, however, that but for the invaluable services of the engine, and the promptness and efficiency of the fire department, two or three other buildings in close proximity to that of Mr. Flowers would have been burned.

We learn that Mr. Flowers had an insurance of $900 on his property—$750 on the dwelling and $150 on the furniture.

Compliments for Which We are Grateful.

Our accomplished and versatile contemporary, the editor of the Wilson *Mirror*, says all things exceedingly at all times; but of course, in the bestowal of complimentary notices he is peculiarly felicitous and euphemistic—and we gratefully acknowledge his following handsome tributes to two esteemed citizens of Fayetteville, one now filling an exalted position in a neighboring State:

Dr. H. E. Shepherd, the crowned King of the English Language, and the animated encyclopedia of all historical data, arrived in Wilson on Monday, and is daily pouring from his inexhaustible fountain of knowledge the rarest and most precious streams of information. In the grand and magnificent flow of his matchless current of English undefiled there cannot be found one single dreg of imperfection to detract from the stainless purity of its crystal tides. All is clear, pure, bright, pellucid, beautiful. For purity of language and graphieness of expression he stands without a peer. And yet with all of his magnificent attainments he is as modest as a violet, and one of the most exquisite gentlemen of our acquaintance.

In all our journeyings round this world of care, in all of our intercourse and dealings with men of this and other climes, we are bold to say that we have never met a finer specimen of the splendid, well-developed, elegant gentleman than we found in Prof. Graham, who is now one of the instructors at our Normal. He is an honor to his race, and a blessing to any community, and an ornament to any society. When we first met him he clutched our heart-strings, and if we aint already in love with him, we are leaning that way mightily, and the least pull will make us "ereen" right over.

The New Berne Memorial Association.

Mrs. L. C. Vass, Vice President of the Ladies' Memorial Association of New Berne, N. C., has our thanks for a handsome pamphlet, embellished with a frontispiece of the New Berne Confederate monument, with an historical sketch of the Association; services at the unveiling of the monument; an address on the life and services of Gen. Pettigrew; a poem by the late Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke, etc., etc. This attractive and entertaining little volume is for sale at the low price of 25 cents a copy, and the proceeds of the sales are to be devoted to the laudable object of completing the beautiful monument.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

There was a pleasant dance at Bowieville on Haymount last Monday evening.

Mr. J. S. Hall, proprietor of the "Excelsior" Job Office, has returned from a pleasant trip North.

The new organ for St. John's Episcopal Church has arrived and will soon be placed in position. Connoisseurs pronounce it a fine instrument.

G. C. Scurlock, colored, who has been for some time employed in the Pension Office at Washington, D. C., requests us to state that he has resigned his position.

The ideas of our correspondents "X" and "Voter" (last week) we think remarkably good, and we do not see that any reasonable objection can be offered to their adoption.

Last Saturday there was an alarm of fire, amounting to nothing, but it was pleasant to see with what celerity the company had the engine out, steamed up and ready for action.

An excursion train from the south last Saturday brought 1,000 or 1,200 colored people to celebrate the 4th of July, and on a train from the west came about 400 more. Compared with the numbers here last year, the crowd was small and the deportment, with one or two exceptions, orderly.

A friend tells us of a strange appearance in the heavens a few evenings since. Standing in his yard, his eye was attracted by what he at first supposed to be a brilliant star, but its light was red and unsteady, and, watching it closely, he saw that it was moving steadily in a southern direction, now and then emitting flashes of red light.

Read the advertisement of the Jonesboro High School, Rev. W. O. Hightower, principal. The success of the institution has been remarkable, and the satisfaction which it has universally given cannot but be gratifying to its patrons. Healthfully located, in a quiet, excellent community, it offers a safe, pleasant home for the young, while its educational advantages are superior.

Sparks from the "Heel."

It has been so wet that for several weeks we have almost been induced to change our heading to "Rain Drops"—still they fall.

The farmers are very blue, and the merchants are, of course, ditto.

The brick-work and roofing on the Cottingham block is completed.

Mr. W. H. Bernard, of the *Star*, spent two days in our town last week. He has invested in real estate near here.

Everybody over this way is talking of a new deal for the Supreme Court.

We noticed a little pig the other day that had formed a wonderful attachment for a mule driven to a wagon. Everywhere the mule was driven the pig was sure to go. Even corn would not induce piggie to discard his large friend.

Rory McQuage, who lives about twelve miles south of here, is said to be 105 years old. He was in the war of 1812, and has papers now, showing his age at that time, which aggregate as above. He is "hale and hearty."

We regret to learn that Rev. (Father) H. McLean is in a critical condition. Hope it will not prove serious. O. C. S.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Overflowing Treasury—Mr. Beck Wants to Get the Money Out.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1886.—In the Senate, Mr. Hale, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the naval appropriation bill with amendments, and stated that he hoped to have it taken up Tuesday next.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, and the reading of the bill was proceeded with.

The reading of the bill being concluded, Mr. Beck introduced a bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers by the Ohio Valley Railroad Company. Referred. The Senate then proceeded to vote on the amendments to the river and harbor bill. The first amendment that provoked discussion was that appropriating $1,000,000 for improving New York harbor so as to secure a 30-foot channel at Sandy Hook, the entrance to the harbor, upon such plan as the Secretary of War may approve. The amendment was finally agreed to.

The next amendment on which there was discussion was one appropriating $500,000 for the improvement of the Potomac river in the vicinity of Washington, with a proviso that no part of the sum should be expended upon, or with reference to, any place in respect to which the title of the United States was in doubt, or in respect to which any claim adverse to the United States has been made. The discussion was entirely devoted to the proviso. This amendment was agreed to.

An amendment reducing the appropriation for the improvement of Cumberland sound (in Georgia and Florida) from $150,000 to $100,000 was opposed by Mr. Call, who was cited by Mr. Ingalls to the proverb that the absent are always in the wrong—the application being that if Senator Jones, of Florida, who is a member of the committee on commerce, had not been "temporarily" absent, this item would not have been "temporarily" reduced. After a long discussion the amendment was agreed to. An amendment increasing the appropriation for Savannah, Ga., having been reached, Mr. Brown moved to increase the amount to $200,000, and advocated his motion, which was discussed at considerable length. In the course of the discussion Mr. Beck declared that the trouble was that the government had too much money. The country would suffer more by reason of the amount of money in the treasury (and which was increasing every year by taxation) than it would if it had barely money enough to carry on its ordinary business. Only $144,000,000 of the debt could be paid off before September, 1891, and for that there were $224,000,000 lying idle in the treasury. Therefore he did not care whether this bill appropriated ten, fifteen or twenty millions, so long as the money was properly spent. Anything was better than keeping it locked up in the treasury. If taxation could not be reduced (and it did not seem that it could be), and if any profitable work was to be done (as at New York, Savannah, Galveston or Wilmington), he was in favor of it. Let money be spent in this way and gotten into the hands of the people. He favored the amendment, and was not troubled about the size of the bill, not a bit. Mr. Brown's amendment was agreed to. The Senate at 4:45 went into secret session and adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition signed by 1,000 Knights of Labor of the second Congressional district of Pennsylvania, urging the passage of bills now standing before Congress calculated to protect the interests of labor. Referred.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hammond in the chair) on the general deficiency bill.

The remainder of the afternoon was consumed in an uninteresting consideration of the bill, most of the time being devoted to debate upon items relative to the House employes. The strongest opposition was manifested to the proposition granting an extra month's pay to all employes of the House, but it was finally agreed to. After completing 60 of 119 pages of the bill, the committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned until Monday.

Horace A. Whitney, of New York, cashier in the Treasurer's office, died suddenly about 11 o'clock this morning from an attack of apoplexy. He had been employed in the cash room about twenty-one years, and was promoted to the office of cashier a little over a year ago. He was on duty yesterday as usual, and seemed in particularly good spirits.

The Outlook in Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1886.—The programme outlined by the "steering committee" for the conduct of business in the House for the coming week is made up of appropriation bills and land grant forfeiture bills. When the House meets to-morrow the appropriations committee will make an effort to have the regular suspension day passed over in order to continue the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill. Before final action is reached on that measure the fortifications appropriations bill will have been placed on the Calendar. As the committee has cut down appropriations far below the departmental estimates in preparing that bill, its consideration in the House is likely to lead to extended debate.

The public lands committee expects to secure action upon some of its land grant forfeiture bills about the middle of the week and toward its close. It is probable that while awaiting conference reports the House may act upon the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill and Mr. Morrison's "surplus" resolution.

Two evenings will be allotted to the committee on public buildings, which has bills appropriating four and a half million dollars in the aggregate, already on the Calendar.

The time of the Senate during the week will probably be devoted to the river and harbor bill, the naval appropriations bill and the oleomargarine bill. The caucus planned to devote a day last week to executive business, but failed to carry out its purpose.

It is understood that the case of Solicitor General Goode, adversely reported from the judiciary committee, is the first and knottiest problem with which the executive body will attempt to wrestle. The work may be undertaken this week if Senator Hoar, who has the matter in charge, returns to Washington in time.

The following is the position of the six regular appropriation bills which still await the action of Congress: The legislative bill has passed both houses and awaits the action of the conferees; the river and harbor bill is unfinished business in the Senate; the naval bill has been reported by the Senate committee on appropriations, and is upon the Senate calendar; the sundry civil bill is before the Senate committee; the general deficiency bill is under consideration in the House, and the fortifications bill has not yet been reported from the House committee.

Britain's Polls.

LONDON, July 3, 1886.—Both political parties are disappointed at the present results of the elections. The Tories, to use the expression of Lord Randolph Churchill, were "cocksure" of making greater headway than they have achieved. The Liberals profess to be gaining in spirit. They point out that although the Tories have made a net gain of two, yet the Gladstonites won Carlisle and Leith against the Unionists, which practically makes the battle so far a draw. Edward Peneage one of the most prominent of the Liberals, who seceded from Mr. Gladstone's support and resigned the ministerial office of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster on April 8th upon the occasion of the introduction of the home-rule bill, was re-elected to-day from Grimsby, Lincolnshire, as a Unionist. His Majority was 300, against 824 at the last election. P. R. Condin, Parnellite, has been elected without opposition in the east division of Tipperary county.

At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon 123 tories, 23 unionists, 43 liberals and 17 Parnellites had been elected. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, pointing to the result of the elections so far, says: "The Irish vote in England has failed to work the wonders promised for it by T. P. O'Connor. He declared that the Irish vote would be the decisive factor in seventeen of the English constituencies. Yesterday's polling, however, shows in the net result that the Irish turned the scale in but two places in favor of the liberals, having the others unaltered."

The C. & Y. V. Branching Out.

From the Raleigh News and Observer.

Mr. E. R. Stamps, president of the board of directors of the penitentiary, and Col. W. J. Hicks, warden, have gone to the Deep river factories, Randolph county, to contract for the grading of a branch of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. to Franklinsville. This branch road will be about nine miles long and will be a highly valuable feeder to the main line. Work is progressing rapidly on the western extension of the C. F. & Y. V. It will be completed to Dalton, in Surry county, by the fall.

A Lecture on Boycotting by a New York Judge.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1886.—The convicted boycotters of the proprietor of the concert garden were arraigned in court to-day for sentence. Judge Barrett made some strong remarks to them on the lawlessness of the crime of which they were convicted. He said this was a violation of peace to a country that welcomed the foreign-born citizens; to a country that offered freedom and the privilege of right. They had violated public rights and opinions, and their offence was not short of blackmail. Distribution of circulars before places of business was conspiracy and punishable as such. Their conduct if unpunished would lead to savagery. They may have been misled by advice, but their conscience should have rebuked them. They did not use the money for their own advantage, and this palliated their offence. We are told that it had been the custom to rob in that manner. He would not impose the full penalty of the law as they were workingmen. The judge then sentenced Paul Willzig and Henry Holdorf to two years and ten months at hard labor; Michael Strohe and Julius Rosenberg to one year and six months' imprisonment. Paul Danheiser, the most violent of all the boycotters, got three years and eight months in the State prison.

Heavy Flood in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., July 2, 1886.—A heavy rainfall in the past forty-eight hours has caused a damaging rise in all the streams in this section of the State. James river at this point is ten feet above the high water mark, and all the wharves in the lower part of the city (Rocketts) are submerged, the water being about two feet deep on lower Main street and still rising. The people living in that vicinity are moving out and the merchants are removing their goods to places of safety. No apprehensions are felt, however, of a serious freshet. At Columbia, 55 miles above Richmond, the water is 22½ feet above the low water mark and rising slowly. Several trestles on the Richmond & Alleghany Railroad have been washed away, causing a temporary suspension of travel. The rise of water in the North Anna river has caused the stoppage of trains on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. No northern mails have been received here this afternoon or to night, nor have any gone north over that road. The washouts on the Richmond & Danville Railroad have also stopped the traffic over that line. The rainfall in Richmond in the last forty-eight hours was 2.75 inches.

MARRIED.

MCNEILL—TEW.—In Black River township, on the 10th of June, by Rev. D. D. McBryde, Mr. JNO. T. MCNEILL, of Little River township, to Miss LAURA TEW, eldest daughter of Mr. Jno R. Tew.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	8@8½	Flint—good,	12@13
Sides,	8	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	10½@11½	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7½	IRON—	
Shoulders,	5½	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8	LARD—	
Hams,	14@15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	7	Western,	8@10
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	25@30	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	(None.)
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	25@30	SALT,	@90
EGGS,	10@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS,	75
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	16
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.45
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.65
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	1.65
N. Carolina,	40@60	Peach Brandy,	2.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½@8¾ cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was weak yesterday at 28 cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard none, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., July 7, 1886.—Middling cotton firm at 8¼ cents. Spirits firm at 30½ cents. Rosin firm at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

WORTH & WORTH.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN ARE SAVED from disease and death every year by the timely use of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, the popular remedy. Only 25 cents a bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jonesboro High School,

REV. W. O. HIGHTOWER, Principal,

JONESBORO, MOORE CO., N. C.

Fall Term Opens August 9, and Closes December 24, 1886.

A full corps of instructors in all the English branches and the Classics, with French and German, Music, Drawing and Painting.

Buildings and grounds pleasant and commodious. Climate salubrious. Communication direct with all parts of the State by Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. Good, wholesome board, including lights, fuel and washing, at $10 per month. Social and religious advantages unsurpassed. For circular, with terms and other particulars, address the principal,

W. O. HIGHTOWER.

july 8-1m Jonesboro, Moore Co., N. C.

MONEY LOST

by buying Shoes before examining the stock and prices of the Fayetteville Boot & Shoe house of S. Behrends, Starr's Corner. The stock of this new firm has been recently made to order out of leather, not composition, sometimes called leather. Give them a trial.

july 8 apl 22-3m

Dividend Notice.

The Directors of the People's National Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the past 6 months, payable after July 7, 1886.

G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier.

july 8-2t

FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 1, 1886.

Dividend No. 31.

The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after this date.

WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

july 8-2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

July and August.

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

It has been agreed by the Provision and General Dealers to close business at

7½ P. M., SHARP.

Consequently, I will feel especially favored if my patrons would send in their orders FOR DELIVERY in time for a strict compliance with said obligation.

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

will take great pleasure in supplying their every want—as every want can be met at

HEADQUARTERS.

Regarding prices, I am too well known

To Comment.

I buy close and sell close, and most cheerfully meet ANY PRICES offered by responsible houses.

My stock is kept fully up the year round; every freight replenishes.

The first approach of fall, when I go North, puts

Tumble-down Prices

On all lines of

Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWASE, TIN and HARDWARE,

FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

I Will Astonish Anyone Wishing to Buy in These Goods,

as I am determined to make room for the coming season's purchases.

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

60c.

WILL BUY A POUND OF

MY BEST BLENDED TEA

And a beautiful gilt-bound

China Cup and Saucer,

At Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Due by to-day's Freight

5 Bbls. Railroad Mills Snuff;

25 Gross Railroad Mills Snuff;

5 Bbls. Gail & Ax's, Lorillard's Sweet, Durham Scotch and Ralph's Competition Sweet Scotch Snuff;

25 Gross in same goods;

25 Cases Horsford's Bread Preparation;

35 Cases Patapsco Bread Preparation;

500 lbs. Royster's Plain Candy.

FRESH TAFFY

Every Day—Home-made.

2ND SHIPMENT

Mason's Improved Fruit Jars,

Quarts and Half-gallons—REDUCED PRICES.

JELLY TUMBLERS *at cut prices.*

Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Chamber Sets,

Lovely Patterns, at Panic Prices.

Dinner and Tea Sets

——AT COST.——

Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

Lamb Tongues,

Fresh (C) Brook Trout,

At Headquarters.
GEO. A. THOMSON.

FRESH ARRIVAL:

Milk Lunch Biscuits,
Fulton Market Beef,
Imperial Family Flour,

TO-DAY.

Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

july 8 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS will meet at the Court House, according to law, on the second Monday in July, 1886, to revise and complete the Tax List, by hearing all persons objecting to the valuation of their property or the amount of taxes charged against them. They will also consider the matter of reducing or raising the valuation of property.

H. C. FISHER,
Clerk Board Commissioners Cumberland Co.

july 8 1t

ICE

Made from the CELEBRATED

Fountain Head Springs,

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

No Purer Water in the World.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

is now prepared to supply the demand for PURE ICE, either from their factory on Donaldson street or daily from their delivery wagon.

PRICES OF TICKETS FOR CASH:

100 lbs. 75 cents; 5 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
300 lbs. $2.10; 10 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
500 lbs. $3.00; 25 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
2,000 lbs. $10.00; 50 lbs. or more delivered at a time.

☞ In barrels, packed for shipping, 75 lbs.; 100 lbs. in hogsheads, 50 cents per hundred, including packages. Prices for larger quantities furnished on application. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

june 3-tf FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

Seasonable Goods.

As the Heated Term Approaches,

J. D. BROWN & CO.

have made ample preparations to supply the demands of those who wish to partake of refreshing cream from dainty ware or drink cooling beverages from delicate glass.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

Show the prettiest line of Ice Cream Sets

ever exhibited in this market. They also carry a full assortment of Ice Cream Saucers and Plates in colored glass, French and American China, Porcelain and Ironstone.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

will show you beautiful Berry and Fruit Dishes in Bohemian Glass. They also carry quantities of Fruit Dishes, footed and flat, in China and American glass.

AT BROWN'S CROCKERY STORE

can be found German cut-glass Decanters and Wine Glasses to match. They have American goods for those who prefer cheaper and less fragile ware.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

carry Champagne and Lemonade Glasses and Cups in the beautiful Bohemian colored glass. Their Water Sets—Pitchers and Glasses to match—in same goods are selling rapidly and are a stylish addition to a handsome sideboard. The lovers of iced buttermilk will find Pitchers in every shape and color at Brown's Crockery Store.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

merely mention these few articles of seasonable goods, but visitors to their new store will be shown handsome Dinner Sets and Tea Sets in French and American goods. Their stock of Porcelain, Ironstone and C. C. Ware is simply immense. They are well stocked with Agate Ware, Tin Goods of every sort, Wood and Willow Ware, Rockingham and Yellow Goods, and everything in the housefurnishing line.

THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK

having been reduced by large sales, they found it necessary to make extensive additions thereto, and are now heavily stocked in this line.

june 10 tf

N. H. SMITH,

Real Estate Agent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Correspondence solicited from parties wishing to buy or sell lands. Reliable attorneys employed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to business men of Fayetteville.

Office at Smith's Depot,

Corner Mumford and Donaldson Streets,

Where a FULL stock of

Best Ice, Coal and Wood

can be found, at LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Look for the sign, "Ice, Coal, Wood," &c.

june 17 tf

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13-tf GEO. A. BURNS.

Snow Cream,

A DELICIOUS NEW DRINK

INTRODUCED TO DAY AT

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S

New Drug Store.

☞ All drinks from their handsome fountain are delightfully cooled by the aid of their new

Ice Crusher.

may 20 tf

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,

SANFORD, N. C.

For Both Sexes.

CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.

PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M.,
MRS. ANNIE MCGILVARY, } Principals.

☞ Send for circular. ju'y 1-tf

New Crop Turnip Seed.

BOND E. SEDBERRY

has just received a large supply of

BUIST'S

Celebrated Turnip Seed.

☞ Eighteen varieties to select from. At wholesale and retail.

Motto: "New and Fresh, or None."

july 1— tf

Mrs. Rogers and the Doctor.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed,
Bandaged and blistered from foot to head,
Bandaged and blistered from head to toe—
Mrs. Rogers was very low.
Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup,
On the table stood bravely up;
Physic of high and low degree,
Calomel, catnip and boneset tea—
Everything that a body could bear,
Excepting light and water and air.

I opened the blinds: the day was bright,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light;
I opened the window: the day was fair,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.
Bottles and blisters, powders and pills,
Catnip, boneset, syrup and squills,
Drugs and medicines, high and low—
I threw them as far as I could throw.
"What are you doing?" my patient cried:
"Frightening Death!" I coolly replied.
"You surely are crazy!" a visitor said;
I flung a big bottle right at her head.

Deacon Rogers he came to me:
"Wife is comin' round fast," said he;
"I really think she'll worry through;
She scolds me just as she used to do,
All the people have poohed and slurred—
'Twas better to perish, some of 'em say,
Than to be cured in such an irregular way."

"Your wife," said I, "had God's good care,
And his remedies—light and water and air.
All the doctors, beyond a doubt,
Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."

The deacon smiled and bowed his head:
"Your bill is nothing, then," he said;
God's be the glory, as you say—
God bless you, doctor; good day! good day!"

If ever I doctor that woman again
I'll give her medicine made by men.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

The Veto Don't Work.

From the Washington Critic.

"Daniel," said the President, sternly, as he looked up from an official paper which he had found upon his desk.

"Yes, sire," responded the Secretary, with some trepidation.

"What is this?"

"It is a bill, sire, for some articles Mrs. C. has been purchasing."

"Um-um," hesitated the President; "is it? Well, it's the first thing of the kind that has ever come before my notice."

"Yes, sire," said Daniel, because he had nothing else to say just then.

Then the stern look came into the President's face again, and his voice was cold and hard.

"Daniel," said he, laying the bill down in front of him.

"Yes, sire."

"Where is my veto?"

"Your wife has it, sire."

"Um-um. Daniel, will you be so kind as to fill up a check for the amount?"

And Daniel took the bill.

Rapid Transit in Connecticut.

From the New Haven Morning News.

As the car reached Westville an old man with a long white beard rose feebly from a corner-seat, and tottered toward the door. He was, however, stopped by the conductor, who said:

"Your fare, please."

"I paid my fare."

"When? I don't remember it."

"Why, I paid when I got on the car."

"Where did you get on the car?"

"At Fair Haven."

"That won't do," said the conductor. As I left Fair Haven there was only a small boy on the train."

"Yes," answered the old man; "I know it. I was that little boy."

A Deeply Interested Father.

From Harper's Magazine.

Soon after the S——'s first baby was born Mrs. S—— went upstairs one evening, and entered the room where her darling lay asleep. There she found her husband standing by the crib, and gazing earnestly at the child. As she stood still for a moment, touched by the sight, the tears filled her eyes, and she thought: "Oh, how dearly Charlie loves that boy!" Imagine the shock to her feelings when he suddenly turned toward her and exclaimed:

"My dear, it is incomprehensible to me how they can get up such a crib as that for two dollars and a half!"

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

White Fruit Layer Cake.

The whites of three eggs, one cupful of granulated sugar, half a cupful of melted butter, half a cupful of sweet milk, one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and two cupfuls of flour; bake in four layers. For the filling, take three cupfuls of raisins seeded and chopped fine, one cupful of hot water and one cupful of sugar; boil until thick, and spread between the layers after they are baked; dampen the top after it is all put together, and sprinkle with granulated sugar.

Baked Omelet.

Boil a pint of milk, and melt in it one teaspoonful each of butter and salt; stir in a tablespoonful of flour, rubbed smooth in cold milk; pour this upon seven eggs that have been beaten three or four minutes, and stir fast until well-mixed; pour the omelet into a hot buttered dish which will hold a quart. Bake for twenty minutes, until it has risen up very light and is of a rich brown color, and send it straight to the table.

Appetizing Dish for Breakfast.

Cut cold roast beef into thin slices; make a sauce of one tablespoonful of vinegar, one of walnut or tomato catsup, one of some nice jelly, three of butter, one of mustard, seasoning to taste and sufficient hot water to cover the amount of meat to be used; put the slices of beef in a stew-pan, cover them with the sauce, and set the covered pan in a pot of boiling water for half an hour.

Canned Corn.

Fill the cans with corn just cut from the cob, scraping in all the milk but none of the hull, and being particular that the corn is perfectly fresh. As fast as the cans are filled seal hermetically, and put them in a boiler surrounded by straw to keep from touching; cover with cold water and boil for an hour and a half. Then puncture the top of each, reseal and boil two hours longer.

Watermelon Preserve.

Boil the rinds in clear water three times with a piece of alum, keeping them carefully covered with leaves while boiling; after each boil throw into fresh water to remain until cold; when they can be pierced with a straw they are done. For syrup use one and a half pounds of sugar to a pound of rind, and season with lemon peel. Boil until transparent.

Bread Griddle Cakes.

Soak a bowl of stale bread over-night in fresh milk, and in the morning mix with it half a cupful of flour, with one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one quart of milk, three well-beaten eggs and a little salt; beat up the bread with this batter until it is very light, and fry to a delicate brown. The batter should be thick.

THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

There is More Depends on What He Is than What He Has.

From the North Carolina Farmer.

The practical inquiry in every farmer's mind is: What does it require to become a successful farmer? One very intelligent and successful planter has answered that question most truly by saying that successful farming depends not so much on what a man *has* as upon what a man *is*. There is a world of good sense in that answer. Now, a man *is* what he makes himself, for intelligence lies at the base of all success, whether in farming or anything else. We mean practical intelligence—not a knowledge of the classics, languages, etc. Said the wisest man that ever lived: "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend."

And, after all, this is the true idea of practical intelligence. We gather from each other the ideas, strength and purpose to become successful. No one person comprehends all the phases and methods leading to success. Each thoughtful man has good ideas and plans, but not equally on all subjects. A. gets from B. a good practical idea on raising and managing live stock, and B. is not quite up with the best methods of some other department of farming, and so he gets a better idea from A. on that. And thus it is through all departments of active life.

Whenever you find a man that believes he "knows it all," and has nothing to learn from others, you can put him down as an egotistical nobody, and always a miserable failure on the farm. The successful man you will find to be bright and quick, looking here and there, and laying all men and nature under tribute to his work and purposes in life. We have in mind scores of such men. Recently one of them remarked to us that, no matter what kind of times we had, while he might miss it this year or that in his farm plans, yet, taking any period of five years in the last forty years of his agricultural life, he had averaged during such a length of time more than ten per cent. net profit on his farm productions, after deducting interest on amount invested in land, taxes, seed, labor and marketing. That man has left no stone unturned to acquaint himself thoroughly with his farm duties, and to qualify himself for their proper performance—and that, too, before we had agricultural colleges and agricultural schools. He says that he takes and reads five or six papers and periodicals devoted to his farming interests, and he considers it the best annual investment he ever makes. In this way he becomes thoroughly conversant with the thoughts and methods of all engaged in the same pursuits, for in these periodicals he finds the contributed thought and detailed experiences of scores of other successful farmers, who have been wide awake like himself. And thus he utilizes in his own plans all that seems good to him which he has not already adopted.

So we conclude with the sensible quotation above: "Successful farming depends not so much upon what a man *has* as upon what a man *is*."

Feeding Swine.

In the first place, an animal should have an abundant and constant supply of pure, fresh water. Water from wells in barnyards, or manure pits, or carried through leaden pipes, should no more be given to hogs than to human beings. When it is desired to give hogs access to streams of running water, only those the source and course of which are known to be free from impurities should be used.

A certain amount of salt, sulphur, lime, potash and other minerals is indispensable to the proper development of young and growing pigs. The former two may be readily given them in their food, and they should each day receive a small quantity; it makes their food more palatable, and it is eaten with more relish. The others, in limited quantities, are also necessary, and are found sufficiently abundant in the ashes of coal, wood and of corncobs. Once or twice a week burn what scraps of wood and such cobs as you may have, and feed the ashes to the hogs, mixed with any coal ashes you may have from the house. For muscle-forming grasses, clover, peas, and oats are good, and should form a large part of the diet of young pigs. Clover, or clover and blue grass pastures are particularly desirable for growing pigs. If pigs at two months old are turned into such pastures, and remain there until six months old, they should have then attained their growth and development, and be in a condition to receive a corn diet. When taken from pastures and fed upon more concentrated foods, the change should be gradual, not sudden.

Figures show conclusively that an acre of clover will produce more pork than an acre of corn, estimating the yield of the latter at fifty bushels. It is estimated that an acre produces 10,000 pounds of clover, and that fifteen pounds of clover produce one pound of pork; in other words about 675 pounds of pork may be produced from one acre of clover. If a bushel of corn will make twelve pounds of pork, and this is above the average, there will be but 600 pounds as the produce of the acre.

Applying Wood Ashes.

E. P. Root, in New York Tribune.

Clay lands, unusually heavy and tenacious, unless deficient in potash, are less benefited by wood ashes, for the tendency is to make them more compact; sandy and gravely soils, usually loose and friable and at the same time deficient in potash, are directly benefited by ashes. The light soils are usually too loose for either grass or the small grains, and the effect of ashes is to solidify as well as to supply the want of mineral plant-food. The grass crop is much helped by ashes, especially on dry land, and in ordinary cases a greater profit will be derived from a given quantity applied to meadow or pasture than when used for grain growing. Moreover, the ashes are very lasting.

But I think nowhere else will they pay better than for potatoes, this plant being a rank feeder on potash. I have been in the practice of applying wood ashes, one part mixed with plaster two parts, to the potato land soon after planting, or as soon as the germ begins to break the ground, putting a large handful on each hill. I have also applied gypsum, ashes and salt, mixed in about equal portions by weight, in the hill when covering the seed, which produced the finest and cleanest tubers I ever raised, and in good yield; and I regard this treatment as a sure remedy for "scab-by potatoes," so common on many farms.

Potato Bugs.

The only certain remedy for the Colorado Beetle, commonly called the Potato Bug, is arsenic in the form of Paris green or London purple—a tablespoonful stirred in a pail of water, and applied in any convenient manner, either by use of syringe, the watering pot, or even sprinkling with a whisk-broom. These poisons are not soluble, and the mixture must be kept stirred up from the bottom. Care should be taken that it is kept in a safe place.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

Secretary Manning is much improved by his visit to the Hot Springs.

Gen. John C. Fremont, now in Washington, is at work on his memoirs.

Mrs. Cleveland's share in her grandfather's estate will amount to $20,000.

Cholera is spreading with great rapidity and deadliness in southern Japan.

Henry George, the writer on economical topics, has become his own publisher.

A Miss Waldron, of Bufords, Va., has fasted forty-eight days. The case puzzles the doctors.

Michael Davitt predicts that Gladstone will have a majority of fifty-seven in the next House of Commons.

Levi P. Morton expresses the opinion that Mr. Blaine would be nominated if the convention met to-morrow.

Alexander Sullivan, the famous Irish-American nationalist, was once a reporter on the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

The mayor of Cork swears never to accept any title of honor until Ireland is governed by an Irish parliament.

There are over sixty thousand persons on the pay-roll of New York State, to whom there is annually paid about $5,000,000.

Ben Butler is said to bank annually from seventy-five to a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars as the net proceeds of his law practice.

According to recent English experiments, it is found that a growth of ivy over a house renders the interior entirely free from moisture.

Ex-President Arthur's condition is reported much improved by his brief stay at New London. He is much more cheerful than while in New York.

Mary Anderson's physicians in England have advised her that a year's rest is absolutely necessary to the restoration of her health, which has recently been poor.

Mr. George W. Childs has given to the historical Society of Pennsylvania a copy of the death-mask of Lincoln, the original being in the National Museum, Washington.

Ex-Gov. Hoadley volunteers the cheerful information that under the present apportionment the Ohio Democrats are sure of six Congressmen. Under the one in existence two years ago they had eleven members.

An Englishman, writing to the Maryland Historical Society, says that Annapolis was so called after Anne Arundel, the wife of Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, but that Queen Anne attributed the name to herself on granting the charter of 1708.

It is reported that Sunset Cox intends to give up his Turkish mission in the fall and run for Congress. When that distinguished statesman retired from the halls of legislation the business men of New York realized that they had suffered a loss; but not until his successor, Tim Campbell, appeared in full feather did they realize the extent of their misfortune.

VALUABLE INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

A Great Tunnel.

The most extensive tunnel and river mining enterprise carried on in California for many years is that of the Big Bend Tunnel Co. in Butte county, by which some 14 miles of the bed of Feather river will be drained so that gold mining operations may go on. To make the bed of the river accessible, it was necessary to run a tunnel 12,000 feet long, which would carry the water of the river at its low stages.

German Forestry.

The researches of the Chief Forester of Prussia have convinced him that no tree in the German forests ever reached so great an age as 1,000 years. He finds that the limit of sound life in the trees of Central Europe is as follows: Pines 570 years; the white fir, 420 years; the larch, 274 years; the oak, 410 years; the red beach, 242 years; the mountain maple, 224 years; the birch, 160 to 200 years; the ash, 170 years; the elm, 130 years; and the aspen, 219 years. A famous linden in Wurtemberg is said to be over 700 years old, but it is a withered ruin and can hardly be regarded as alive.

The Farm Lands of America.

From the Chicago Herald.

The farms of America equal the entire territory of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Portugal. The corn fields equal the extent of England, Scotland and Belgium; while the grain fields generally would overlap Spain. The cotton fields cover an area larger than Holland and double Belgium. The rice fields, sugar and tobacco plantations would also form kingdoms of no insignificant size, and such is the stage of advancement reached by American agriculturists that it is estimated that one farmer like Mr. Dalrymple, with one field of wheat covering 100 square miles, can raise as much grain with 400 farm servants as 5,000 peasant proprietors in France.

The Great Gun-Maker.

Alfred Krupp, the great German gun-founder, owns probably the largest business in the world dependent on one individual. The works within the town of Essen ocupy more than 500 acres, half of which are under cover. According to a census taken in September, 1881, the number of hands employed by Mr. Krupp was 19,605, the members of their families, 45,776, making 65,381 persons supported by his works. Of the laborers, 11,221 were engaged upon the works in Essen, the rest being employed in the surrounding mines, in Spain (Bilboa) from which, though less extensive, the very finest ores are brought. Mr. Krupp owns 547 iron mines in Germany; he owns four sea steamers, and there are connected with his Essen works forty-two miles of railway, employing twenty-eight locomotives and 883 cars, sixty-nine horses with 191 wagons, and forty miles of telegraph wires with thirty-five stations and fifty-five Morse apparatuses.

Louisiana Sugar Plantations.

Louisiana plantations, when the crop is in full vigor, are indeed a lovely sight, with their broad expanse of leafy cane. Some of them are of great extent, the Magnolia Plantation, now owned by ex-Governor Warmouth, which claims to be one of the banner plantations of the State, having 492 acres in cane last year. In 1883-'4 over 172,400 acres of cane were harvested in the State, the total crop of 128,000 tons of sugar being one of the best ever made in the State; but in 1884-'5 floods spoiled so much of the crop that only 118,650 acres were harvested, producing 94,000 tons of sugar. The crop of 1885-'6 is estimated at 110,000 tons. About 20,000 freedmen are kept busy in the sugar fields and mills. The plantations are expected to yield from twenty to twenty-five tons of cane per acre, though the average of the State in the short crop of 1884-'5 was but seventeen tons. A good crop should produce 3,000,000 tons of cane, and be worth to the State from $12,500,000 up. To this, Texas and the five other States which dabble in cane-growing add little over 10 per cent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the well-known and valuable

CROSS CREEK WATER-POWER,

together with factory site, five tenement houses in fair order, 9 acres of land attached.

Included with the property is the "CLOCK POND," and 23 acres of land contiguous thereto.

This power will run about 75 looms with all the necessary machinery, and is a rare opportunity for a fine investment, being distant not more than one-fourth of a mile from the business part of town.

☞ Terms liberal. Apply to

Evening *News* copy. J. R. LEE.
june 3-tf

CALL AND SEE THE

AURORA

WATCH,

WHICH HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED BY

1,500

WATCHMAKERS

TO BE

The Best Made

FOR THE MONEY,

AND FOR WHICH WE ARE

SOLE AGENTS

AT

Prior's Jewelry Store.

jan 21 tf

THE GRAPE CURE.

Sal-Muscatelle

IN AMERICA

WITHOUT THE EXPENSE OF AN EUROPEAN JOURNEY!

The crystallized salts, as obtained in a pure state from grapes and choice fruit, in a portable, palatable, simple form, are now presented to the public of America as the grandest resolvent of impure blood, corrector of the liver and regulator of the bowels—the natural promoter of

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

Eminent physicians claim this achievement a new era in the allied science of medicine, as it furnishes the blood with its natural salines that are lost or eliminated every day.

Sal-Muscatelle

A POSITIVE, NATURAL

Sick Headache and Dyspepsia Cure.

Sal-Muscatelle is Nature's own product. It applies to the system the want of sound, ripe grapes and fruit; it is the simplest and best preventive and cure for all functional derangements of the liver and its kindred ailments; prevents the absorption of malarial diseases—fevers of all kinds; counteracts the effects of bad air, poor drainage and impure water; a powerful oxydizer of the blood; a natural specific for all skin eruptions, sick headaches, biliousness, nervousness, mental depression, and will remove the effects of accidental indigestion from excessive eating and drinking. Have it in your home and on your travels. It is a specific for the fagged, weary or worn-out.

Prepared by the
LONDON SAL-MUSCATELLE CO.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Beware of imitations. The genuine in "blue wrapper only."

☞ Send for circulars to G. EVANOVITCH, General American Manager, P. O. Box 1968, New York City.

Mention this paper.

—AGENT—
B. E. SEDBERRY, Druggist,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
feb 4-1y

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of J. A. Johnson, late of Little River township, Cumberland county, N. C., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them on or before the 19th of June, 1887. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. A. JOHNSON, Adm'r
of J. A. Johnson, Sr.
April 2, 1886. 24-6t

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Oct. 8, 1885.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

—THE FINEST—

CRAB APPLE VINEGAR,

Guaranteed Pure.

Four Years Old,

At Headquarters.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

BILL OF FARE

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS:

Now that we are beating around for appetizing food,

HEADQUARTERS

would suggest,

For Breakfast:

Broiled Chipped Beef,
N. C. Roe Herring, Shore Mess Mackerel,
Spiced Pig Feet—nicely browned or fried in batter,
Prepared Cheese and Maccaroni,
Canned Corn Beef, and Irish Potatoes—baked or stewed,
Cream Cod Fish Balls,
Samps, Hominy, Oatmeal,
Fresh Creamery Butter or Pure Syrup lavishly applied to the "staff of life" gently floated on Blended Coffee,
Java, Laguira or Rio Coffee.

And for those who clerk in a grocery, dry goods or any other abominable store, and anxiously desire to put in 14 to 18 hours for a day, may have added

THE OLD, RELIABLE STANDBY,

Ham and Eggs.

LUNCHEON:

Anything you can get,

And you can get ANYTHING you want at

HEADQUARTERS.

Dinner:

A substitute for a half-grown chicken (right now) would be a large fat hen, recently raised from the brood. Prepare as time, not taste, would suggest.

A quick meal may in make-up be had from

Canned Lima Beans, Sugar Corn,
Marrowfat Peas, Succotash,
Tomatoes, Asparagus, Irish Potatoes,
Lettuce, Turnips, Peas,

And a most delicate strain on the imagination.

The Old, Reliable Ham may find a resting-place where so-called young mutton or tender beef would only adorn. Yea, Fulton Market Beef when cold, Poached Eggs, or Deviled Eggs, as time and taste may prescribe.

The superfluities called DESERT:

Positively no waste, if prepared from Flour, Butter, Sugar, Eggs, Extracts, Jellies, Jams, Preserves, Fruits and Nuts sold at

HEADQUARTERS.

Supper.

(Signifying Tea)

Like a crazy quilt, will be quite as tasteful with

Boss Lunch Milk Biscuit,
Finely Chipped Beef, Canned Mackerel,
Spiced Salmon, Lunch Tongue,
Smoked Tongue, Clams, Oysters,
Potted and Deviled Meats, or

SARDINES,

Wilson's and Iar abee's Crystal Wafers and Soda Crackers,

Fresh Fancy Cakes and Crackers, gently coaxed down and soothingly bathed in Blended Tea or Tea as Green as Black can be.

—Add such—

Table Creamery Butter

as is sold at HEADQUARTERS,

and hesitate not to send for anything herein mentioned—or anything I have failed to mention—and you may rise up and call me. Bless'd if I don't send it to you.

Adieu until we meet at

HEADQUARTERS.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Proprietor.

To-Day's Freight:

Horsford's Bread Preparation,
Rail Road Mills Snuff,
Oranges and Bananas,
Butter, Pickles and Nails.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.
may 20-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

—AGENT FOR—

Laffin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of

Sporting Powder.

☞ Orders filled direct from magazine.

—AGENT FOR—

Fairbanks Scales,

At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.

jan 21-tf WALTER WATSON.

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL

(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)

Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets

IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,

and conveniently located for the traveling public.

The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.

Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.

CHAS. GLOVER,
dec 3-tf Proprietor.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

Successors to S. J. HINSDALE,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

PURE AND GENUINE

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS

PETROLEUM OIL AND LAMPS,

SPICES, FINE PERFUMERY,
TOOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS,
OILS AND VARNISHES, SOAPS,
POTASH, STARCH, DYE STUFFS
CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

We have just received a SECOND SUPPLY of

LANDRETH'S

New Crop Garden and Flower Seeds,

Always RELIABLE,

and are now ready to supply the demand with

Fertilizing Chemicals of all kinds.

feb 26-tf

REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Oehrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.

may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

A. MOORE.

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

Sale of Land

BY DECREE OF COURT.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., made at May Term, 1886, in the case of G. M. Rose, Receiver, ex. W. B. Baker and wife and D. McD. Buie and wife and others, I will, on Monday, July 26, 1886, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction, FOR CASH, the land which D. McD. Buie and wife mortgaged to Marian Baker, as recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, book Y, No. 3, page 354—being the "Breece" or "Hargrove Place" about 8 or 9 miles north of Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear River, containing about 260 acres more or less.

GEORGE M. ROSE,
June 24-tf Receiver and Commissioner.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ONLY INDESTRUCTIBLE

MONUMENT MADE!

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY Indestructible

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ANY STONE.

Over 500 Beautiful Designs.

Send for Price List & Circulars.

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MONUMENTAL BRONZE COMPANY,
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J. B. STARR, Agent.
dec 24-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 14.

To take effect at 7:00 A. M., May 23, 188

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		8:40 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:50 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Fayetteville,	12:00 m.	12:30 p. m.
Sanford,	2:10 p. m.	2:20 p. m.
Ore Hill,		2:50 p. m.
Liberty,		3:35 p. m.
Greensboro,	6:00 p. m.	4:45 p. m.

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		10:00 a. m.
Liberty,		11:35 a. m.
Ore Hill,		12:05 p. m.
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	5:50 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:15 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:05 a. m. arriving at Shoe Heel at 2:20 a. m. and Fayetteville at 6:45 a. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:15 p. m., Shoe Heel at 8 p. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 10:15 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 7:30 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaves Sanford at 11:30 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:0 p. m.

JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.
W. M. S. DUNN, General Superintendent.
nov 26-tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers.

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Gloss and Metallic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 103-tf

MERCHANT MILLS.

The Old Reliable Again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

—AT—

R.R.
T.T.T.
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YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. G.

Find Fine, Fresh Family Fancy Groceries.

NO. 47 PERSON STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
mar 18-tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by
H. R. HORNE,
dec 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.

AWNINGS, TENTS, FLAGS, SAILS.

CANVAS COVERS of all kinds. Also a full line of AWNING GOODS. T. H. HOOPER & CO.
143 Lexington St., BALTIMORE, MD.
We make everything that can be made of canvas.
june 3 1y